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# Identical letters dated 31 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the seventeenth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/561). I also enclose a copy of a report on the emergency response to dispatch humanitarian assistance to hotspots and hard-to-reach places during the first half of 2015 (annex III).

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms the detailed positions that it has previously brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in identical letters responding to the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014). It also wishes to emphasize the following points:

1. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic finds it deplorable that the Secretariat has continued to provide an inaccurate and partial depiction of the Syrian Government's positive cooperation with the United Nations in deploying joint convoys to hotspots. This can only be interpreted as an attempt to support the allegations of armed terrorist groups on the subject. Paragraph 42 of the report states that, of the 81 requests to the Government for inter-agency convoys, only 20 had been approved, in principle, to date. That statement does not merely contradict the facts on the ground. It also contradicts Resident Coordinator memorandum No. 710 issued in July, which states that the United Nations made only 48 requests to conduct assistance convoys between 1 January and 30 June 2015.

2. In April and June 2015, the Syrian Government approved United Nations requests for joint convoys to 34 hotspots, amounting to over 70 per cent of the total number of requests made by the Organization, yet the latter has fulfilled a mere 10 requests since April 2015. The Syrian Government is currently examining new requests submitted by the United Nations in July 2015 as part of its commitment to cooperate with the Organization.

3. All should be aware that during the months of April, May and June, the Syrian Government has helped the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross to deliver humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, to many areas classified as hotspots or hard-to-reach, including the following: Yalda,



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Babila, Bayt Saham, Mu'addamiyah, Duma and Bludan in Rif Dimashq governorate; Rastan, Kafr Nan, Akrad al-Dasiniyah, Dayr Ful, Darah al-Kabirah, Wa'r, Talbisah, Mukharram and Mashrafah in Homs governorate; Urum al-Kubra, Kafr Hamrah and Ma'arrat al-Artiq in Aleppo governorate; Izra' in Dar'a governorate; Ariha and Jisr al-Shughur in Idlib governorate; and by air into the city of Dayr al-Zawr.

4. The Syrian Government reaffirms its position that the so-called "delivery of cross-border assistance" is ineffective. It has several reasons for doing so. First of all, most of the information contained in the report is inaccurate. Certain parties in the Secretariat continue to manipulate and inflate the figures, as is the case with the figures in paragraph 29 of the seventeenth report pf the Secretary-General (S/2015/561) and others in previous reports by the Secretary-General. The aim is to justify such futile endeavours to the Security Council and the Member States of the United Nations for reasons that are now well known: at base, the politicization of humanitarian issues. Put simply, once the assistance has passed through the relevant border crossing, it is impossible for the United Nations to verify that it has actually been reaching civilians in the affected areas. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic therefore reiterates that it is unacceptable for the United Nations to expand the volume of cross-border assistance at the expense of delivering assistance from inside Syrian territory to those who really need it. The Secretariat's policy is extremely dangerous in view of the above-noted problems with cross-border assistance delivery and the inability of the United Nations and its mechanisms to verify that assistance reaches civilians in the affected areas after going through border crossings. The inhabitants of those areas report to us that the assistance falls into the hands of armed terrorist groups, which either sell it at exorbitant prices or provide it only to their supporters.

5. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic repudiates the baseless allegations that the authors have included in the report. Those allegations originate with parties that are well known for their lack of transparency and whose aim is to tarnish the image and reputation of the Syrian Government. The events of the past four years have shown that the Syrian Government has taken sound decisions and acted in earnest, both on humanitarian issues and on counter-terrorism. The Syrian Government also rejects the persistent endeavour of certain Secretariat officials to invent new terms to describe armed terrorist groups associated with Al-Qaida, particularly the terrorist Nusrah Front. Those groups have been called "non-State armed groups", a term that is contrary to the relevant Security Council resolutions. This is done to legitimize the violation of international law and international counter-terrorism resolutions and to divert the attention of members of the Security Council and the international community from the crimes that have been committed by that organization and its terrorist associates and affiliates against innocent Syrian civilians, particularly in the governorates of Rif Dimashq, Aleppo, Dar'a, Idlib and Qunaytirah, over the past four years of the crisis in Syria. The Syrian Government notes that this approach taken by officials of the United Nations Secretariat constitutes a blatant violation of the Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and the Charter of the United Nations, particularly its provisions regarding the maintenance of international peace and security.

6. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that there is no such thing as good or bad terrorism. There is only one kind of terrorism, and it is an unadulterated evil that cuts down the lives of innocents and undermines peace and

security not only in Syria but in every State in the region and the world, including the very States that nurture, sponsor and shelter terrorist organizations, groups and entities. In paragraph 23, the report describes the massacre in Qalb Lawzah, in the Idlib countryside, as the result of an "altercation". It states that Nusrah Front leaders reportedly described the event as being an individual act that would be investigated. Those comments can only be interpreted as an attempt on the part of the Secretariat to justify the terrorist acts of the Nusrah Front, to minimize the savagery of the massacre committed against unarmed civilians and to undertake what some regard as a rehabilitation of this terrorist group, promoting them to the status of "moderate armed opposition".

7. My Government reiterates that the repeated, shameful terrorist crimes against civilians in Syria would not have occurred if Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Israel, Jordan and Turkey had not supplied weapons, funding, equipment, safe haven, health care, training and logistical support to the armed terrorist groups. Most recently, during the period covered in the report, obscurantist terrorist groups carried out attacks in Qalb Lawzah, Dar'a, Hasakah, Ayn al-Arab (Kobani), Aleppo city and other Syrian cities, districts and villages, targeting peaceful civilians and Syrian State public service institutions. The Syrian Government has written letters to the Secretary-General and the Security Council regarding this matter. It expresses its great dismay at the report's failure to mention the joint efforts undertaken by Syria with international organizations as part of a humanitarian response to displacement caused by armed terrorist groups. The Secretariat has made a habit of neglecting its own responsibility with regard to these humanitarian catastrophes.

8. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regrets that the reports of the Secretary-General, including the present one, treat the issue of displacement in an incomplete and distorted fashion. They ignore the fact that the issue has always and exclusively been caused by terrorists coming from more than 100 countries who are members of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Nusrah Front, the Army of Conquest (the current guise of the Nusrah Front and terrorist organizations associated with Al-Qaida), the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Islamic Front, the Levant Front and other terrorist organizations associated or affiliated with them. The groups shift shape and identity the way a snake sheds its skin or a chameleon changes colour. They attack Syrian cities, districts and villages with their shells and explosives and overrun peaceful areas, expelling the defenceless inhabitants and precipitating successive humanitarian crises. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic also regrets that the reports of the Secretary-General ignore the plain fact that the displacement is always in the directions of areas under the protection of the Syrian Arab Army — a fact well known to the offices of United Nations agencies operating in the Syrian Arab Republic. Annex I lists some of the crimes committed by ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Army of Conquest and other armed terrorist groups.

9. The Syrian Government rejects the authors' endeavour to minimize the humanitarian successes achieved in Syria in coordination and cooperation with the Government. The Syrian Government finds it odd that the report gives credit for these achievements, including the delivery of assistance to hotspots, to the United Nations side alone, neglecting to mention the positive and effective role of the Syrian Government in delivering humanitarian assistance to all areas, including hotspots.

10. The Syrian Government finds it deplorable that, in paragraph 47 of the report, the authors yet again minimize the magnitude of civilian suffering in such areas as Nubul and Zahra', which are under siege by armed terrorist groups. The authors state that no humanitarian assistance reached the two areas in June, deliberately failing to mention that United Nations assistance has not reached those areas in approximately a year and a half.

11. The Syrian Government rejects the authors' clear bias — which has persisted for over a year and a half — against its efforts to protect civilians from the crimes of armed terrorist groups. We would ask the following question: would any Government in the world stand by with its arms crossed while terrorists target its citizens and institutions? Would any Government in the world allow terrorists to run free across its cities? Would any Government in the world allow terrorists to violate its citizens' security, virtue and the public and private possessions? Would any Government turn a deaf ear to its citizens' cries for help? Our answer is no, the Syrian Government has not and will not turn a deaf ear; it will do its duty to come to the aid of its citizens and defend them against terrorism.

12. Syria also deplores the fact that Secretariat officials have included in the report abhorrent sectarian terms that convey discord, division, extremism and blind zealotry, in an effort to distort the true nature of the situation in Syria. Such expressions portray in confessional and sectarian terms what is in fact a war on terrorism aimed at cleansing the country of armed terrorist groups. That reading is contrary to both the facts on the ground and the culture and values of peace and love of the Syrian people, which are deeply rooted in ages past.

13. With regard to paragraph 39 of the report, which refers to the granting of visas to staff members and delegations of the United Nations, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic wishes to state that it approved 95 per cent of such requests in that area, amounting to 471 of 558, during the first half of 2015. In June 2015, 95 per cent of new United Nations visa requests were processed within 15 days. The Syrian Government will endeavour to reduce this period wherever possible.

14. In cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and other Palestinian and international organizations, the Syrian Government continued its emergency response to the forced displacement of Palestinian refugees from the Yarmouk Camp after ISIL terrorists infiltrated the camp with help from the Nusrah Front in April 2015. Humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, has been successfully delivered since the beginning of April 2015. A total of 15,700 food parcels have been distributed, along with other food items. To date, 2,800 Palestinian refugees have been displaced from the camp.

15. Despite the politicization of humanitarian issues, the Syrian Government acknowledges the important work being done by a number of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes operating in Syria. It wishes to reaffirm the plain fact that such work would not be possible without its constructive cooperation and its considerable role in facilitating the process. During the month of June, as a result of its fruitful cooperation with the Government, the World Food Programme was able to deliver assistance inside Syrian territory to approximately 3,364,400 beneficiaries. That was despite the challenges facing humanitarian work, above all inadequate funding for the 2015 Strategic Response Plan, which was funded at only 22 per cent, according to the United Nations, as of the middle of June 2015. The

Secretariat should improve its cooperation mechanisms with the Government instead of making them more complex in pursuit of well-known agendas.

16. In the context of humanitarian work, the reports of the Secretariat are vitiated by a deliberate failure to address the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the Syrian people. Those measures violate human dignity first and foremost, as well as the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law. In an irony that borders on political hypocrisy, certain States that are purportedly committed to a humanitarian response have persistently inflamed the situation in Syria and imposed unilateral economic measures that have further worsened the living conditions of Syrians, who have supported and rallied around their legitimate Government.

17. The Syrian Government finds it deplorable that United Nations officials ignore the fact that Turkey, Jordan and other countries have helped parties and organizations that support terrorism to smuggle weapons and foreign terrorists into Syria. They have done so on the pretext of providing humanitarian aid, and have used the same border crossings used by the United Nations to deliver cross-border humanitarian assistance, as video and audio recordings broadcast by the Turkish media have recently shown. As part of its attachment to transparency on humanitarian issues, the Syrian Government stresses that the activities of United Nations agencies must comply with the basic principles that regulate their work, which are enshrined in General Assembly resolution 46/182 and which include above all respect for national sovereignty, impartiality and non-politicization.

18. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that it will continue to cooperate with the United Nations to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all of its citizens who have been affected by the crisis, without discrimination, in accordance with the guiding principles for humanitarian emergency assistance set forth in General Assembly resolution 46/182, particularly respect for Syrian sovereignty and territorial integrity, a principle that was underscored in Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014).

Annex II contains examples of humanitarian assistance that was delivered thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and other international organizations in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. It also lists assistance delivered by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

19. The Syrian Government regrets that the authors of the report insist on concealing the Government's efforts to help thousands of preparatory and secondary students, both Syrians and those who enjoy the same rights, living in such hotspots as Raqqah, Idlib, Yarmouk camp and parts of the eastern Ghutah to get out of those areas in order to do their exams.

20. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that its ongoing actions are motivated by its constitutional and legal responsibilities, and are in response to the crimes of armed terrorist groups financed, sponsored and trained abroad. Those actions are intended to protect our peaceful citizens. That is contrary to the claims and allegations being made by some as part of an effort to tarnish the Syrian Government's image by any means possible, including by turning the facts upside down. In its war against terrorism today, the Government of Syria is fighting

on behalf not only of the Syrian people, but also of the peoples of neighbouring States and the entire world. It does so because it is convinced that it has a duty to defend the values of humanity, justice, freedom, dignity, and that whoever shrinks from fighting the evils of extremism, terrorism, blind bigotry and obscurantist, destructive ideology is an accomplice of terrorist groups and organizations in committing crimes against humanity.

21. As it has done in the past, Syria reaffirms its support for any genuine international effort aimed at countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, provided that, in doing so, every effort is made to safeguard civilian lives and respect national sovereignty, Syrian territorial integrity, United Nations resolutions and international instruments. The so-called "war against terrorism" that has been orchestrated by certain States for close to a year now has not achieved any of its purported goals. On the contrary, it has allowed the terrorist organization ISIL and its satellites and allied groups to expand, move around and spread with complete freedom, not only in Syria and Iraq, but in Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Tunisia and Kuwait and even in the back yard of those States that support and finance terrorism. There have recently been reports that hundreds of terrorists have been arrested in Saudi Arabia and Turkey. The international community must therefore take a resolute stand against the States — above all the regimes of Qatar, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Jordan — that are supporting and funding terrorism and armed terrorist groups.

22. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its position that the crisis in Syria requires a political solution based on dialogue among Syrians under Syrian leadership without any outside intervention.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

## Annex I to the identical letters dated 31 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

**Crimes committed by ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Army of Conquest and other armed terrorist groups ignored by the authors of the report**

- On 2 June 2015, the terrorist organization ISIL detonated an explosive device inside a passenger bus in Hasakah governorate, killing one civilian and wounding three others.
- On 3 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired mortars and locally-made missiles at the town of Tall Urun in Aleppo governorate, killing two children and wounding two others.
- On 4 June 2015, the terrorist organization ISIL directed sniper fire at the Khumasiyah Company in Qabun in Damascus governorate, injuring one civilian.
- On 5 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired two rocket-propelled grenades at the Ba'th University campus in Homs governorate, killing one person and wounding one girl and one woman.
- On 5 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired a gas canister at the Salah al-Din neighbourhood in Aleppo governorate, injuring 12 people, most of them children and women.
- On 7 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired eight mortar shells at the city of Jaramana in Damascus governorate, killing one civilian and injuring seven others.
- On 7 June 2015, the so-called Army of Islam directed sniper fire and launched gas canisters and mortars at the Sharafiyah, Mashariqah, A'zamiyah and Jam'iyat al-Zahra' neighbourhoods in Aleppo governorate, killing one woman and wounding 11 people, most of them children and women.
- On 8 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired rocket-propelled grenades at the towns of Nubul and Zahra' in Aleppo governorate, killing two children.
- On 9 June 2015, the terrorist Nusrah Front, which is allied with other terrorist organizations, fired gas canisters at the Hamdaniyah, Khalidiyah and Bab al-Faraj neighbourhoods in Aleppo governorate, injuring eight civilians.
- On 11 June 2015, armed terrorist groups used an explosive device to damage the pipeline linking the Sha'ir oilfield to the Ebla refinery.
- On 12 June 2015, the Nusrah Front and its allies fired mortars at the city of Suwayda', killing and injuring civilians.
- On 14 June 2015, ISIL again used an explosive device to damage the pipeline linking the Sha'ir oilfield to the Ebla refinery.

- On 14 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired rocket-propelled grenades at the village of Qarqur in Hama governorate, killing one woman and injuring three civilians.
- On 15 June 2015, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device on a bus in Homs, injuring eight civilians.
- On 16 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired a large number of mortars, gas canisters and locally-made rockets at the A'zamiyah, Ashrafiyah, Suryan and Shahba' neighbourhoods and at the school for orphaned girls, killing 30 civilians and injuring 140 others, most of them children and women.
- On 18 June 2015, the Nusrah Front and its allies the Army of Conquest and Ahrar al-Sham fired more than 10 rocket-propelled grenades at the towns of Nubul and Zahra' in Aleppo governorate, injuring four civilians.
- On 19 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired mortar shells at the Biruni hospital building in Rif Dimashq governorate, killing one civilian and injuring three others.
- On 22 June 2015, the so-called Ahrar al-Sham terrorist group directed sniper fire, gunfire and gas canisters at the Khalidiyah, Mashariqah and Ashrafiyah neighbourhoods in Aleppo governorate, killing a civilian and injuring three others.
- On 23 June 2015, a suicide bomber detonated a car bomb at the gate of Izra' city in Dar'a governorate, killing three civilians and injuring others.
- On 24 June 2015, armed terrorist groups detonated a car bomb in the Bayadir Sultan neighbourhood in Tall city of Rif Dimashq governorate, killing 15 civilians and injuring over 30 others.
- On 25 June 2015, armed terrorist groups fired over 50 mortars and Grad rockets at the towns of Maksar al-Hisan, Mas'udiyah, Jubb al-Jarrah and Mukharram al-Fawqani and Sankari, killing 10 civilians and injuring others.
- On 29 June 2015, the terrorist Army of Islam fired mortars at the Suq Sarujah area of Marjah, in Damascus governorate, killing five civilians and injuring 13 others.

## Annex II to the identical letters dated 31 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

**Examples of humanitarian assistance that was delivered during June 2015 thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and other international organizations in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Also listed is assistance delivered by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.**

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid (food and non-food aid and medical assistance), provided from inside Syrian territory by United Nations organizations, to various governorates, including Idlib, Rif Dimashq, Hasakah, Aleppo, Dar'a and Hama, but not to Raqqah or Dayr al-Zawr governorates. Some 2,088,055 Syrian beneficiaries (417,611 families) received food parcels provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Some 1,276,345 beneficiaries (255,269 families) received food parcels provided by the United Nations through non-governmental organizations. The total number of the beneficiaries of United Nations assistance inside Syrian territory thus stands at 3,364,400 (672,880 families). Some 6,206 parcels were delivered to Idlib and its countryside, 74,844 parcels to Rif Dimashq, 16,007 parcels to Dar'a and its countryside, 11,125 parcels to Qunaytirah, 70,198 parcels to Aleppo and its countryside, 13,373 parcels to Hasakah and 66,982 parcels to Rif Dimashq.

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross from inside Syrian territory to most governorates, including Rif Dimashq, Hama, Dar'a, Qunaytirah and Aleppo. A total of 92,044 food parcels and 21,985 food rations were distributed in Aleppo, Damascus and Rif Dimashq. A total of 17,448 parcels were distributed to the Rif Dimashq, Damascus and Homs governorates by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid (food and non-food aid and medical assistance) provided by foreign non-governmental organizations operating in Syria to Aleppo, Rif Dimashq, Dar'a, Damascus, Homs, Suwayda', Tartus and Ladhiqiyah governorates, benefiting tens of thousands of families.

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent has continued to respond to the emergency needs of some 2,800 families in Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham who fled Yarmouk Camp at the beginning of April, after the ISIL organization overran the camp. They received humanitarian assistance (food and non-food aid and health-care supplies) provided by such United Nations organizations as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and other international organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Some 15,000 food parcels have delivered since the beginning of April 2015.

- Acting alone, the Government has also distributed tens of thousands of food parcels to civilian residents of Mu'addamiyah, Dumayr, Tall and Qadam in Damascus and Rif Dimashq governorates.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) was able to deliver medical treatment, medication and medical equipment to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries in most Syrian governorates, including hotspots in Aleppo, Hasakah, Rif Dimashq, Dar'a, Dayr al-Zawr and Homs.
- The Syrian Government renewed its approval for WFP to bring humanitarian assistance through the Nusaybin crossing on the Syrian-Turkish border, in order to allow 59 000 food rations to be brought into Hasakah governorate and distributed to beneficiaries during June 2015.
- On 17 June 2015, the Syrian Government approved several new requests, including some submitted by the United Nations, for joint humanitarian assistance convoys to hotspots in Mu'addamiyah and Madaya in Rif Dimashq governorate; Hula and Tir Ma'lah in Homs governorate; and Harbnafsah, Muhradah, Suqaylibiyah, Salamiyah and Saburah in Hama governorate. It did so even though the United Nations side had been unable to act on all of the approvals that had been granted previously on 9 April 2015 for joint humanitarian assistance convoys to hotspots in Rif Dimashq and Aleppo governorates.
- Between 24 April and 5 June 2015, the Ministry of Health approved requests by international organizations operating in Syria to transport medicines and medical assistance (medication, vaccines, medical supplies and equipment). In collaboration with WHO, WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), ICRC, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNRWA, the International Medical Corps and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, 302 cargo shipments were dispatched to most Syrian governorates, including hard-to-reach areas in Rif Dimashq (Duma and Dumayr), Dar'a (Izra' and Sanamayn), Qunaytirah, Homs, Hama and Aleppo.
- The Syrian Government reiterates its regret that the United Nations failed to respond to its request for additional food assistance to persons affected by the crisis during the month of Ramadan. That request was intended to help such persons bear the additional burdens that Ramadan is known to entail.

## Annex III to the identical letters dated 31 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council emergency response in hotspots in 2015

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rif Dimashq | Duma | | January 2015 | 1 January 2015 | WHO | Medical supplies | | Medical supplies - Polio vaccines for 30,000 children - 5 000 routine vaccinations - 1,000 ampoules of insulin. |
| Damascus | Qadam | 16 000 | January 2015 | 11 January 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Qadam | | January 2015 | 11 January 2015 | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | January 2015 | 12 January 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | 1 000 | January 2015 | 12 January 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 1 000 | Teams present in the region carried out a comprehensive evaluation and updated the data on the number of families in each locality. There are 3,600 families in Bayt Saham, 3,200 families in Babila and 7,900 families in Yalda. |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | 1 000 | January 2015 | 12 January 2015 | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | 1 000 | January 2015 | 13 January 2015 | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | | January 2015 | 14 January 2015 | IFRC | Food parcels | 12 850 | Sayyidah Zaynab in its entirety, from the edge of Babila to the north as far as Husayniyah to the south, and from Ali al-Wahsh Street in the west as far as the airport highway to the east. |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | 1 000 | January 2015 | 14 January 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 2 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | 1 000 | January 2015 | 14 January 2015 | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 2 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | 1 000 | January 2015 | 20 January 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 1 000 | |
| Hama | Kurnaz | 1 200 | February 2015 | 10 February 2015 | WFP | Food parcels | 350 | |

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | 25 | March 2015 | 23 March 2015 | SARC | Mattresses | 300 | The relief commission working in the Sayyidah Zaynab area reported that families from Busra al-Sham village in Dar'a governorate were moving into Sayyidah Zaynab. |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | | March 2015 | 23 March 2015 | SARC | Blankets | 100 | |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | | March 2015 | 23 March 2015 | SARC | Cooking parcels | 100 | |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | | March 2015 | 23 March 2015 | SARC | Health-care parcels | 125 | |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | 750 | March 2015 | 24 March 2015 | SARC | Bedding | 900 | |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | | March 2015 | 24 March 2015 | SARC | Health-care parcel | 600 | |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | 900 | March 2015 | 26 March 2015 | | Canned goods | 1 000 | Families have been housed in hotels and husayniyahs, bringing the total number of rented premises to four hotels, three husayniyahs and one building under construction. |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | | March 2015 | 26 March 2015 | | Mat | 1 400 | |
| Damascus | Sayyidah Zaynab | | March 2015 | 26 March 2015 | | Water kits | 100 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | 2 000 | April 2015 | 3 April 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 7 550 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | | WFP | Food parcels | 2 750 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 117 300 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | | ICRC | Jam | 17 507 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | May 2015 | | UNICEF | Anti-lice shampoo | 3 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | May 2015 | | UNICEF | Sanitary napkins | 4 200 | |

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | May 2015 | | UNICEF | Winter clothing | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 1 950 | On Wednesday 8 and Thursday 9 April 2015, two mobile clinics examined the original inhabitants and affected and displaced persons and provided them with the necessary medication. The clinics were stationed at Yalda and Bayt Saham on the first day and at Yalda and Babila on the second day. |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | WFP | Parcels of canned goods | 3 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | ICRC | Chlorine water purification tablets | 200 000 | |
| Damascus | Babila | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Washing powder | 2 920 | |
| Damascus | Babila | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Parcel of hygiene products for children | 1 650 | |
| Damascus | Babila | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Bath soap | 46 000 | |
| Damascus | Babila | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Tubs of hand-wash gel | 3 200 | |
| Damascus | Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Parcel of hygiene products for children | 3 330 | |
| Damascus | Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Tubs of hand-wash gel | 4 000 | |
| Damascus | Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Bath soap | 47 592 | |
| Damascus | Yalda | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Washing powder | 3 580 | |
| Damascus | Yalda | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Tubs of hand-wash gel | 7 402 | |
| Damascus | Yalda | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Parcel of hygiene products for children | 3 480 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | | UNICEF | Peanut butter | 24 012 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | | UNICEF | Baby powder | 8 100 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | | UNICEF | Biscuits | 1 920 | |

| Branch | Region | Number of families | Month | Date of entry | Donor | Materials distributed | Number | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | | UNHCR | Jerry can | 2 950 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Chlorine water purification tablets | 400 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Bath soap | 52 429 | |
| Damascus | Yalda | | April 2015 | 8 April 2015 | UNICEF | Washing powder | 8 100 | |
| Damascus | Camp | | April 2015 | 12 April 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 2 000 | |
| Rif Dimashq | Duma | | May 2015 | 6 May 2015 | WHO | Medical supplies | | Two dialysis machines - 250 dialysis sessions - 2 000 insulin ampoules - 3,600 cans of milk - 20 000 routine vaccinations - 30 psychological care kits - tuberculosis medication for 60 patients. |
| Damascus | Barzah | 10 300 | May 2015 | | ICRC | Food parcels | | Response to Barzah sector at the approved distribution points (Salam point - Ush al-Wurur point). The food parcels distributed were provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross, in partnership with the governorate team representing the branch relief commission. |
| Aleppo | Urum al-Kubra | | May 2015 | 13-16 May 2015 | WFP | Food items | 10 000 | Rural areas to the west and south-west. |
| Aleppo | Urum al-Kubra | | May 2015 | 13 May 2015 | UNHCR | Non-food items | 23 400 | Rural areas to the west and south-west. |
| Aleppo | Urum al-Kubra | | May 2015 | 13 May 2015 | UNICEF | Non-food items | 7 134 | Rural areas to the west and south-west. |
| Aleppo | Urum al-Kubra | | May 2015 | 13 May 2015 | IOM | Non-food items | 1 000 | Rural areas to the west and south-west. |
| Aleppo | Urum al-Kubra | | May 2015 | 13 May 2015 | WHO | Medication | 669 703 | Rural areas to the west and south-west. |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | 7 000 | May 2015 | 14 May 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 3 000 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham | | May 2015 | | WFP | Food parcels | 5 500 | |
| Damascus | Sabburah | 650 students | May 2015 | | WFP | Support parcels | 100 | Response to preparatory school students in the Sabburah area and in the camp for displaced persons in the Mu'addamiyah area in coordination with the Mu'adh Ibn Jabal association. |

| Branch | Region | Number of families | Month | Date of entry | Donor | Materials distributed | Number | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Damascus | Sabburah | 650 students | May 2015 | | WFP | Food parcels | 650 | Response to preparatory school students in the Sabburah area and in the camp for displaced persons in the Mu'addamiyah area in coordination with the Mu'adh Ibn Jabal association. |
| Rif Dimashq | Dumayr | | May 2015 | | | Bedding | 200 | |
| Rif Dimashq | Dumayr | | May 2015 | | | Blankets | 200 | |
| Rif Dimashq | Dumayr | | May 2015 | | | Support parcels | 50 | |
| Damascus | Yalda - Babila - Bayt Saham - Qadam - Mu'addamiyah - Dukhaniyah | 16 000 | May 2015 | | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 248 182 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 2 200 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | Parcels of canned goods | 2 200 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | Health-care parcels | 2 200 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | Bedding | 1 000 | Items |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | Water purification tablets | 10 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | IMC | Wheelchairs | 51 | Chairs |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | Candles | 250 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | Mats | 2 200 | Items |
| Homs | Convoy to Al-Dar al-Kabirah | | May 2015 | 18 May 2015 | ICRC | School bags | 2 000 | Bags |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 20 May 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 9 000 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 20 May 2015 | ICRC | Health-care parcels | 1 500 | Cartons |

| Branch | Region | Number of families | Month | Date of entry | Donor | Materials distributed | Number | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 20 May 2015 | ICRC | Bedding | 250 | Items |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 20 May 2015 | ICRC | School bags | 2 000 | Bags |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 21 May 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 6 000 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 21 May 2015 | ICRC | Health-care parcels | 6 000 | Cartons |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 21 May 2015 | ICRC | Bedding | 750 | Items |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 21 May 2015 | ICRC | Mats | 2 000 | Items |
| Homs | Convoy to Wa'r | | May 2015 | 21 May 2015 | ICRC | Candles | 200 000 | Candles |
| Damascus | Western Sector | | June 2015 | 3 June 2015 | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 3 000 | Bread was distributed daily in Hamah, Qudsiya, Masakin Dimas, Jabal al-Ward and Baja'. Regular deliveries are also made to associations and shelters within the sector. |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | | June 2015 | 8 June 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 4 500 | |
| Aleppo | Rural areas to the west and north | | June 2015 | 9 June 2015 | ICRC | Rations for collective kitchens | 15 000 | |
| Aleppo | Rural areas to the west and north | | June 2015 | 9 June 2015 | ICRC | Mosquito net | 16 000 | |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | | June 2015 | 10-11 June 2015 | ICRC | | | Two mobile medical clinics were dispatched to Mu'addamiyah. |
| Aleppo | Urum al-Kubra | | June 2015 | 11 June 2015 | ICRC | Generators | 4 | |
| Aleppo | Jisr al-Hajj | | June 2015 | 11 June 2015 | ICRC | Generators | 4 | |
| Damascus | Qadam | | June 2015 | 14 June 2015 | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | | June 2015 | 15 June 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 450 | Food rations for secondary school students, teachers and 450 supervisors of public examinations. |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | | June 2015 | 15 June 2015 | ICRC | | | A carload of medical aid and medicines was delivered to the town clinic. |
| Damascus | Bludan | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | United Nations | Food parcels | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Bludan | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | United Nations | Health-care parcels | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Bludan | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | United Nations | Incontinence diapers | 300 | |

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Damascus | Bludan | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | United Nations | Towels for children | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Bludan | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | United Nations | Feminine care packs | 1 000 | |
| Damascus | Bludan | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 3 000 | |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | | June 2015 | | ICRC | Food parcels | 7 500 | |
| Damascus | Yalda | | June 2015 | | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 5 600 | |
| Damascus | Babila | | June 2015 | | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 2 800 | |
| Damascus | Bayt Saham | | June 2015 | | ICRC | Bundles of bread | 3 600 | |
| Damascus | Barzah | 10 300 | June 2015 | | | | | A mobile clinic was brought to the region. It conducted a medical survey and examined the women and children in the region. |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | WFP | Flour | 6 440 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | WFP | Food parcels | 5 680 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | WHO | Medication | 210 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNICEF | Towels for children | 4 064 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNICEF | Incubators | 2 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNICEF | Anti-diarrhoea pills | 300 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNICEF | Powdered food products | 2 440 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNICEF | Biscuits | 1 270 | |

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | SARC | Wheelchairs | 58 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | SARC | Mosquito nets | 2 900 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | SARC | Walking frames | 43 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | SARC | Elbow crutches | 30 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | SARC | Crutches | 15 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNHCR | Family health-care parcels | 275 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNHCR | Tents | 100 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNHCR | Incontinence diapers | 50 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNHCR | Soap | 15 500 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah and Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 16 June 2015 | UNICEF | Water purification tablets | 35 | |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 10 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WFP | Food parcels | 10 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 6 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Bedding | 6 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 10 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Blankets | 10 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 2 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Health-care parcels | 2 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 8 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Sanitary towels | 8 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 1 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Adult diapers | 1 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 4,800 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Diapers for children | 4 800 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 2 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Kitchen equipment | 2 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 6 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Nylon mats | 6 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 3 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Plastic waterproof covers | 3 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 2 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Flashlights | 2 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 4 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNHCR | Jerry cans | 4 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 1 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | IOM | Wool blankets | 1 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 832 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | IOM | Parcel of undergarments for summer | 832 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 75 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Soap | 75 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 30 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Gallons of water | 30 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 15 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Diapers for children | 15 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 15 000 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Washing powder | 15 000 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 106 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | School bags | 106 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 186 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Creative activity packs for children | 186 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 1 172 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Biscuits for children | 1 172 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 703 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Peanut butter | 703 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 75 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Oral rehydration salts | 75 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | 8 | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | UNICEF | Anti-diarrhoeal pack | 8 | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Grippe Stop | Bottle (300) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Epigent 80 mg Ampoules | Ampoule (500) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Pasperan 100 ml | Bottle (1 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Quadriderm | Tube (1 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Prednisolone Solution (eye drops): 0.5% (sodium phosphate) | Drops (1 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Furosemide tablets BP 40 mg | Tablet (1 140) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Ditrospam 100 ml | Bottle (1 500) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Furosemide 40 mg | Tablet (8 076) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Lipofen | Bottle (1 200) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Hayamol, 100 ml bottle | Bottle (1 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Gentamicin | Bottle (1 500) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Dobutamine HCl injection 40 mg | Ampoule (600) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Lovrak ointment 10 g | Tube (2 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |

| Branch | Region | Number of families | Month | Date of entry | Donor | Materials distributed | Number | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Tetracycline Eye Ointment: 1% (hydrochloride) | Tube (2 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Sinadrin | Drops (3 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Ogmacil, 60 ml bottle | Bottle (3 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Rectolab | Suppository (3 200) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Metoclop Ampoules | Ampoule (3 320) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Furosemide injection BP 10 mg | Ampoule (4 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Moxiclav L 2 g vials | Vial (6 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | De-Vomit (100 ml) | Bottle (500) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Avalon F ointment 50 g | Tube (5 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | GliPS | Tablet (6 680) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Zithroriv 250 mg | Capsule (750) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Diclobar | Suppository (6 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Ranitidine (HCl) 150 mg | Tablet (7 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Isoptin | Tablet (10 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Plagerine | Tablet (9 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Enalapril 5mg tablet | Tablet (10 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Denezox 60 | Tablet (10 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |

| Branch | Region | Number of families | Month | Date of entry | Donor | Materials distributed | Number | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Butalin 20 ml | Bottle (10 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Ranitidine 25 mg | Ampoule (6 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Curam 125 mg/5 ml (60 ml) | Bottle (10 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Dexamed 0.5 mg | Tablet (3 560) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Mycost 30 ml | Bottle (5 051) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Dimatropine | Ampoule (7 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Metronidazole 250 mg | Tablet (10 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Metronidazole Infusion 500 mg vials | Vial (10 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Silvadex cream 50 g | Tube (12 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Betaderm ointment 15 g | Tube (12 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Brot 500 mg | Tablet (15 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Alfacalcidol | Capsule (15 360) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Regcor 5 mg | Tablet (16 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Emforal 10 mg | Tablet (36 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Velorin 50 mg (Atenolol) | Tablet (36 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Diclobar | Suppository (2 750) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Lanoxin 0.25 mg | Tablet (36 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |

| Branch | Region | Number of families | Month | Date of entry | Donor | Materials distributed | Number | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Metoclopramide | Tablet (36 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | EpiJactone 25 | Tablet (56 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Hydrochlorothiazide | Tablet (72 000) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Aleppo | Eastern districts of Aleppo | | June 2015 | 22 June 2015 | WHO | Ambroxol 100 ml | Bottle (3 199) | 44 relief commissions have been covered in the eastern area, accounting for 76 districts. |
| Raqqah | Raqqah | | June 2015 | 25 June 2015 | ICRC | Hydrochloride | 25 tonnes | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | WFP | Food parcels | 4 600 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | UNICEF | Towels for children | 4 065 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | UNICEF | Water purification tablets | 185 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | UNICEF | Soap | 81 295 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Talbisah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | UNICEF | Washing powder | 1 613 | |
| Homs | Convoy to Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | WFP | Food parcels | Food parcels | |
| Homs | Convoy to Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | WFP | Flour | Flour | |
| Homs | Convoy to Musharrafah | | June 2015 | 30 June 2015 | UNICEF | Towels for children | Towels for children | |
| Homs | Al-Dar al-Kabirah | 700 | June 2015 | 25 June 2015 | WFP + IFRC | 700 Food parcels + 300 Health-care parcels | | |
| Homs | Al-Dar al-Kabirah | 700 | July 2015 | 16 July 2015 | WFP | Food parcels | 700 | |

| *Branch* | *Region* | *Number of families* | *Month* | *Date of entry* | *Donor* | *Materials distributed* | *Number* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Headquarters | Duma | | July 2015 | 23 July 2015 | Directorate of Health + SARC + WHO | Medical supplies | | 500 dialysis sessions + 500 routine vaccinations for children + 500 vials of rapid-acting insulin + 1,500 vials of pre-mixed insulin + 4 glucose screening devices + 7,600 cans of infant milk + 4 000 packets of high-energy biscuits + 3,600 jars of high-energy peanut butter + 2,080 units of liquid Amoxicillin + 960 156 ml glass vials of Augmentin + 1,500 glass vials of liquid Metronidazole + 20 quick cholera detection tests. |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | | July 2015 | 8-15 July 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 3 500 | |
| Damascus | Mu'addamiyah | | July 2015 | 16-21 July 2015 | ICRC | Food parcels | 2 000 | |

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**General Assembly**
**Tenth emergency special session**
Agenda item 5
**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Security Council**
**Seventieth year**

## Identical letters dated 31 July 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I regret to inform you that the situation of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation remains dire owing to the repressive, destructive and colonial policies and practices that continue to be perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in deliberate, systematic and grave violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and with total impunity.

Here, I must bring to your urgent attention the details of the heinous terrorist crime committed this morning by a group of terrorist settlers against a Palestinian family in the village of Duma, near Nablus. A group of Israeli terrorist settlers smashed the windows of two homes in Duma before throwing flammable liquids and Molotov cocktails inside. Ali Saad Dawabsha, an 18-month-old infant, was trapped inside the family's home as the fire spread, and died shortly after sustaining serious burns. His parents and four-year-old brother were left with severe burns. The mother is in critical condition, with third-degree burns covering 90 per cent of her body. The father had burns on 80 per cent of his body and the four-year-old son on 60 per cent, with all of their lives in danger.

The fact is that, whether at the hands of Israeli occupying forces or Israeli settlers, the lives of the Palestinian people in Occupied Palestine are in constant danger. Their fundamental human rights are being grossly violated as they endure horrific abuses to their bodies, minds and spirits and the destruction and usurpation of their land and properties. No segment of the Palestinian civilian population has been spared — whether children, women or men, the elderly or disabled, prisoners or detainees, or refugees or the displaced. With obvious intent, Israel continues to pursue policies and measures aimed at controlling every aspect of Palestinian life, forcibly subjugating the Palestinian people, collectively punishing, intimidating and dehumanizing them, causing harm, including death and injury to persons and destruction to property, and entrenching its illegitimate occupation.

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We recall with sorrow the heinous crime perpetrated a year ago in the same month of July against a Palestinian child, Mohammed Abu Khdeir, 16 years of age, which shocked our consciences and broke our hearts. Mohammed was abducted from the street outside his home in Occupied East Jerusalem, beaten and driven to a forest, where he was burned alive by a gang of terrorist Israeli settlers.

We condemn in the strongest possible terms these heinous crimes, we hold the Israeli Government responsible for this terror and the culture of impunity in which Israeli settlers have so vilely and continuously assaulted Palestinian civilians and we join Mohammed's parents in demanding accountability for the killing of their child and in demanding justice for him and for all the Palestinian children who have been brutally killed by the occupying forces and settlers in the name of this illegitimate and belligerent occupation.

In this regard, we insist again that the Israeli Government, the Israeli occupying forces and Israeli settler militias belong on the list of grave violators of the rights of children in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, and we will not relent in calling for such listing in the face of ongoing violations and crimes against our innocent and defenceless children.

We expect the international community, especially the Security Council, to condemn these heinous acts and crimes committed against our people and to immediately act to stop the continuation of these crimes and to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since Israel, the occupying Power, has forfeited its responsibility in this regard.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 548 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 28 July 2015 (A/ES-10/685-S/2015/571), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, for which it must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine
to the United Nations

United Nations S/2015/590

Security Council

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# Letter dated 31 July 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

By its resolution 2188 (2014), the Security Council requested me to provide an update on the progress made by the Government of Liberia in implementing the recommendations on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the necessary legislative frameworks, and on facilitating the effective monitoring and management of the border regions between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. Those recommendations were contained in my letter to the President of the Council dated 29 September 2014 (S/2014/707) following an assessment mission concerning the Liberia sanctions regime conducted from 5 to 12 September 2014. I provide herein a review of major relevant developments in Liberia since the assessment mission and of progress against the recommendations made.

## Key updates

In my letter of 29 September 2014, I stated that, in view of the uncertainties of the outbreak of Ebola virus disease, the Security Council might wish to defer any adjustments to the existing sanctions measures for six months or until the situation in the country stabilized and the Government and its partners were better able to implement the capacity-building efforts being proposed. The current stability in the country and the Government's commitment to security sector reforms in anticipation of the security transition and drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) demonstrate that Ebola no longer represents an obstacle to moving forward with the recommended capacity-building measures.

The deadline of 30 June 2016 set by the Security Council in its resolutions 2190 (2014) and 2215 (2015) for the Government to complete the full assumption of security responsibilities from UNMIL has revitalized the security sector reform process, providing opportunities for tangible progress in the areas of arms and ammunition management and border monitoring and management. The deadline has focused attention on specific deliverables that must be in place to ensure a smooth transition and the Government's UNMIL transition plan, which is discussed further below, has created a framework for monitoring progress. United Nations and bilateral support for the transition will remain critical.

Since the assessment mission, the Government has made some limited, but significant, progress in implementing the recommendations for capacity-building with regard to arms and ammunition management. The beginning of arms marking by the armed forces in accordance with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) standards should be viewed as a major step forward. Completing



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the marking of all government-owned weapons by the end of 2015 now represents an achievable goal.

Progress in the implementation of the recommendations has, however, been uneven and insufficient focus has been given to completing the regulatory framework for the importation and private possession of arms and ammunition. The Legislature must accord priority to considering the draft firearms and ammunition control act if it is to be enacted by December 2015.

Where progress has been made, activities have been undertaken within existing resources or through external funding. The progress in weapons marking highlighted the value of UNMIL quick-impact projects. Longer-term capacity-building requires the provision of sufficient budgetary support to the relevant agencies from the Government, together with internationally funded projects. I encourage donors to support the project prepared by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, at the request of the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms, which would implement many of the recommendations on capacity-building.

The inspection of government armouries by UNMIL, most recently mandated by the Security Council in its resolution 2190 (2014), remains an important means of monitoring government-owned weapons and ammunition. Inspection is also increasingly being used as a tool to support capacity-building for the Liberian security agencies and should remain part of the UNMIL mandate.

Among the security agencies responsible for monitoring and managing the border regions, both the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the national police have laid the groundwork for initiating future deployments of personnel. While the deployment and patrols of Bureau personnel along the border have increased, those of the national police are yet to begin. Given the timetable for the drawdown of UNMIL, those deployments need to be accelerated.

The logistical, communications and mobility capacity challenges identified in the 2014 assessment persist. It is important that budgetary uncertainties be resolved to ensure continuity in training activities, especially in the area of firearms training and arms and ammunition management, and that the number of personnel of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to be deployed to the border areas, and a timeline for such deployment, be finalized.

Although the border between the countries remains closed, the Governments of Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire have further increased efforts to strengthen coordination and information-sharing for border security and stabilization. I welcome their continued bilateral engagement. The post-Ebola recovery plan, devised by the Mano River Union, also provides a subregional framework to revitalize security and border stabilization mechanisms. The positive momentum from the plan should be used to accelerate the implementation of operational activities under way, as well as longer-term projects of the Union and ECOWAS.

**Major developments since the assessment mission**

The assessment mission was undertaken at the height of the Ebola outbreak. At the time, it was clear that the epidemic was having a significant impact on all national institutions, including the security sector, and threatening to undermine the important gains made by Liberia during the previous decade. The Government and the international community were concerned with and focused on responding to the

crisis. The Security Council recognized the exceptional circumstances occasioned by the outbreak when, by its resolution 2176 (2014), it extended the mandate of UNMIL for three months and endorsed my recommendation to defer consideration of the proposals on adjustments to the mandate. Similarly, no adjustments were made to the sanctions regime, which was extended for an additional nine months through the adoption of resolution 2188 (2014).

The severity and immediacy of the threat to the Liberian State institutions from Ebola have now passed and the country remains stable. The World Health Organization declared Liberia free of Ebola virus transmission on 9 May after a period of 42 days in which no new cases of infection were identified. Nevertheless, the Government's reports that, since 29 June, six Liberian nationals have tested positive for Ebola, and that two of them have subsequently died, highlight that there is no room for complacency.

The Ebola outbreak revealed multisectoral fragility within the State and highlighted institutional weaknesses within the Government. The long-term impact on security sector reform appears, however, to have been limited largely to delays, rather than reducing the Government's overall capacity. On 6 March, the National Security Council endorsed the Government's UNMIL transition plan, in line with resolutions 2190 (2014) and 2215 (2015) that set 30 June 2016 as the deadline for the Government to fully assume its security responsibilities from UNMIL.

The transition plan, which includes specific benchmarks and a summary of activities with timelines, sends an important signal about the Government's commitment to security sector reform. Its proposed actions are aimed at addressing the recommendations contained in the 2014 assessment. The plan is ambitious, in terms of both the time allocated for its completion and the resources necessary to support its implementation. For the purposes of the 2015-2016 budget, the Government has prepared a prioritized plan, but the extent to which it will be able to fund the activities envisaged remains uncertain.

**Improving the capacity of the Government of Liberia to properly manage arms and ammunition, including by enacting the necessary legislative framework**

The process of harmonizing laws relating to the security sector continues. With the passage of the Drug Enforcement Agency Act in October 2014, a legal framework has now been established for most of the security agencies, including the armed forces, the Executive Protection Service, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the National Security Agency. The armed forces have not, however, completed the reform of internal policy structures and the uniform code of military justice is still awaiting ratification by the Legislature. In April, Liberia submitted its instruments of ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty to the United Nations.

UNMIL has continued to support efforts under way to reform the security sector legal framework. Legislation on the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has now been drafted and is due for submission to the Legislature at its current session, together with a revised draft act for the national police. The draft firearms and ammunition control act is currently under consideration by the Legislature. Those three acts would together form the basis of the national legal framework for arms and ammunition management. The timetable for their passage remains uncertain, however, although the Chair of the Senate Committee on National Defence, Intelligence, Security and Veteran Affairs has expressed his belief that

consideration will be completed by the end of 2015. Until those laws are passed, there remain insufficient legal means for the Government to regulate the purchase and possession of arms by non-State actors.

The Government, with the assistance of UNMIL, has taken some small but significant steps to strengthen its capacity in the area of arms management. In March, UNMIL undertook a quick-impact project that included training provided by the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. A total of 28 government officials representing all security agencies received instruction on how to mark weapons and on data management in accordance with ECOWAS standards.

As at mid-July 2015, the armed forces had marked 97 per cent of all stored arms and the national police were due to begin marking their weapons in August. If the current momentum is maintained, the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms anticipates that all government-owned weapons will be marked by the end of 2015. The completion of that task would fulfil a requirement of the Security Council first set out in resolution 1683 (2006). The establishment of a central national arms database, maintained by the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms has, however, not yet begun. Funding will be required to hire skilled information technology professionals and to purchase additional computers.

Data on privately owned weapons will be collected as part of an ECOWAS-European Union small arms project, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme. In Liberia, the project will concentrate on the three south-eastern border counties (Grand Gedeh, Maryland and River Gee) and may also expand to Nimba County in the future. It is a community-based arms for development project under which local development initiatives will be implemented in exchange for communities handing over weapons. As a first step, a small arms survey will be undertaken in the three counties and the findings will assist in the eventual development of a national survey.

In accordance with resolution 2190 (2014), UNMIL has continued to undertake quarterly inspections of government arms. Generally, the armouries are well run, although a number of recommendations, largely focused on health and safety, have not been implemented. Beyond inspections, the UNMIL Small Arms Unit and force firearms inspection team are providing capacity-building on armoury management to the national police and the armed forces through regular meetings, training sessions and workshops.

In late 2014, the Ministry of Defence expressed its readiness to work with UNMIL on the construction of permanent explosives storage facilities and training for safe explosives management. Training in explosives disposal has been carried out with the assistance of bilateral partners. UNMIL can support needs in relation to explosives — for the disposal of residual contamination from explosive remnants of war — and storage until early 2016, but the Government currently does not have the equivalent capacity.

The limited funding to support arms and ammunition management is a constraint on the ability of the security agencies and their partners to move forward with further capacity-building efforts. In that regard, it is important that, as part of its current budget negotiations, the Government provide clarity on the activities that

it will be funding. Additional funding support from the international community is likely to be necessary.

In consultation with the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has approved a project that would, if fully funded, ensure the implementation of the earlier recommendations with regard to developing firearms licensing regulations, weapons marking, a central arms database and a national baseline survey of arms and ammunition stockpiles. It would also provide assistance to the Government in its implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty and the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials.

Since the assessment mission, the Liberian security agencies have been meeting regularly to discuss arms management issues. Monthly coordination meetings of the national police with the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization are being held. The Board of the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms, which comprises all the security agencies, also meets on a quarterly basis.

Since the assessment mission, the Permanent Mission of Liberia to the United Nations has submitted one new notification of supplies of arms and ammunition for the national police to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia. As indicated in its transition plan, the Government plans to purchase weapons and ammunition for the national police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Executive Protection Service during the period from July 2015 to June 2016.

**Effective monitoring and management of the border between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire**

The security situation along the border between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire is calm but fragile. The land border has been closed since August 2014, following the Ebola outbreak. While no cross-border attacks have been observed since 2013, violence carried out on the Ivorian side of the border by members of local communities, including Ivorian returnees, against the Ivorian armed forces and settlers from Burkina Faso has continued in 2015, largely as a result of land disputes. A border shooting incident in May, which left a Liberian national dead, has highlighted the potential for tension along the border with Côte d'Ivoire. As noted in recent reports of the Panel of Experts on Liberia, groups of ex-combatants and mercenaries continue to be organized on the Liberian side of the border and constitute a localized threat that requires ongoing monitoring as Côte d'Ivoire prepares for presidential elections in 2015.

In general, the borders of Liberia are porous and capacity to adequately patrol them is limited, even though institutional capacity has greatly improved. With the continued drawdown of the military component of UNMIL, the ability of the Mission to respond to security threats along the border will be significantly diminished and the Government will have primary responsibility for monitoring and patrolling the border. For the transition of responsibility to be successful, further strengthening of the Liberian security agencies, including their infrastructure and logistical and technical capacity, is essential.

Since the assessment mission, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has posted more personnel to the borders. It is indicated in the transition plan that the number of border patrol personnel will continue to increase and that those personnel will be authorized to carry arms. The Bureau has also extended its border patrols. It has deployed 1,196 officers, comprising 132 border patrol officers and 1,064 immigration/border control officers, to the 45 official and 131 unofficial crossing points along the borders with Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire. The number of officers to be deployed to the borders is expected to increase to about 1,350 following the completion of training for 250 new recruits in September.

Instructors from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, under the supervision of the United Nations police component, have begun to train new recruits in immigration management, fraud detection, forensics and the preservation of evidence and means to combat cross-border crime, smuggling and arms trafficking. Additional armoury management training is foreseen by November, and firearms training for Bureau personnel is envisaged for the first half of 2016, according to the transition plan.

Future deployment depends on both sufficient funding and the provision of adequate infrastructure, including offices and accommodation, as well as logistics to ensure mobility and communication. The most urgently required items are radios, vehicles and motorbikes to enhance effective patrols around the unofficial border crossing points, especially considering their limited accessibility during the rainy season, which lasts for some eight months. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization currently has 31 vehicles, including those assigned to administrative heads, about 40 per cent of which are not functional. Most border posts are not accessible except by motorbike. While the Bureau has 78 motorbikes, a lack of funds for their maintenance means that about 55 per cent of them are not operational. With regard to secure communications, only 5 of the 15 counties have radio stations (Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba and River Gee). In total, there are 17 county-based radio stations, of which only 7 are functional. Sharing critical security and confidential information in a secure way is therefore extremely challenging.

The deployment of national police officers to the regions outside Monrovia was envisaged to begin in July, in parallel with the deployment of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization personnel throughout the country. That has not yet begun, however, with training of some 1,600 officers still under way.

With regard to the capacity of the coastguard to monitor the coastal territory of Liberia, that agency continues to rely on UNMIL to a great extent, as outlined in the previous assessment. The considerable assets of UNMIL, including air patrols, to police the borders will not be available to the Government when security responsibility for the borders is transferred in 2016. The Government's air capacity is limited, as is the deep-water capability of its small coastal boats.

With regard to coordination and information-sharing between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, the quadripartite meetings between the two Governments, UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) have been the principal intergovernmental security mechanism at the policy level.

The third quadripartite meeting was held in Abidjan on 10 March. The communiqué of that meeting includes a section on bilateral cooperation in which the

necessity of reactivating cooperation mechanisms between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia through regular cross-border meetings, confidence-building measures and information-sharing between the respective security agencies was reaffirmed. Also highlighted was a decision to hold the sixth session of the Liberia-Côte d'Ivoire Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation in April to review areas of cooperation, including contentious items such as hot pursuit. Although the two Governments also agreed to hold the second meeting of the Joint Council of Chiefs and Elders in May, neither of those meetings has yet been convened.

The Mano River Union strategy for cross-border security, developed in 2013, also provides an avenue for developing intergovernmental security mechanisms. The Mission is currently considering options for supporting the strategy, including a potential transition of Operation Mayo (the joint border security patrols and meetings led by UNMIL and UNOCI) to the Union joint border security and confidence-building units. In June, renewed dialogue on the issue was held among UNMIL, the Union, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), UNOCI and the United Nations Development Programme and was given momentum by the inclusion of governance, peace and security as a priority area within the Union's post-Ebola recovery plan, which was presented in New York on 10 July. UNMIL will continue to work with the Union, UNOWA, UNOCI and other United Nations and non-United Nations partners to help to revitalize those units as a sustainable security and border stabilization mechanism as UNMIL draws down.

UNOWA, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, has also supported transnational crime units in Liberia and Sierra Leone through the West Africa Coast Initiative, which is intended to strengthen the regional approach to addressing organized crime and develop specialized units for that purpose. While progress has been made in developing the capacity of the units, institutional, operational and logistical challenges to the conduct of stand-alone operations remain.

The Government of Liberia, within the framework of ECOWAS, has committed itself to establishing a national early warning and response mechanism. That follows the adoption of recommendations to establish such mechanisms by the ECOWAS Heads of State on 14 July 2014, to supplement the existing regional ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network, and a follow-up visit to Liberia by the ECOWAS Commission in July 2015. The national mechanism will build on and enable more effective links between national and regional early warning structures.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

United Nations A/69/997–S/2015/591

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 35
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Seventieth year**

## Identical letters dated 27 July 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of June 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i

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## Annex to the identical letters dated 27 July 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

### Land violations

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 June 2015 | 0800-1230 | In the area around Ruwaysat al-Alam inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy began to build a road from Ruwaysat al-Alam to the area opposite observation point OP3 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). |
| | 1305 | At the Summaqah post in the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire towards the Syrian herder Husam Ukashah while he was herding livestock near Birkat Ba'tha'il on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba inside Lebanese territory. |
| | 1600 | On the outskirts of the town of Shab'a at the Shahal locality, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 15 soldiers violated the line of withdrawal, entering some 50 metres into Lebanese territory. They tried unsuccessfully to abduct the herder Muhammad Zahrah, who fled with his livestock. The enemy patrol then positioned itself at observation point OP2 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent, where there were no personnel present. The enemy patrol left in the direction of the occupied Shab'a Farms at 1715 hours. |
| 2 June 2015 | 1315 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory near the Hanita position opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, Israeli enemy personnel blasted rocks on a road that they were renovating. In so doing, they scattered rocks and stones into Lebanese territory near a Lebanese Army patrol, without injury. |
| | 1400-1830 | The Israeli enemy continued the road works that were begun on 1 June 2015 in the area around Ruwaysat al-Alam opposite observation points OP3 and OP4 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent. |
| | 1825 | While an Israeli Army enemy patrol comprising two vehicles was passing on the dirt road adjacent to the technical fence, near the Bayad position opposite the town of Blida, its soldiers directed obscene hand gestures and offensive and provocative noises at Lebanese Army soldiers inside the Bi'r Shu'ayb observation point. The enemy patrol then continued on its way towards the Bayad position. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 3 June 2015 | 1000 | Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms at the Jabal al-Rus-Saddanah locality, the Israeli enemy continued the building work that was begun on 1 June 2015 at that location opposite observation points OP3 and OP4 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent, using a D9 bulldozer and two trench diggers escorted by a patrol comprising 15 soldiers and two Merkava tanks. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1800 hours. |
| 4 June 2015 | 0750 | Opposite Sahl al-Khiyam, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two four-wheel drive vehicles arrived. Five soldiers stepped out and positioned themselves along the technical fence. One of them shouted at a person named Mahmud Sarhan while he was herding livestock in Sahl al-Khiyam inside Lebanese territory, using provocative language in Arabic. When he was unable to get his attention, the enemy soldier directed insults, curses and obscene language towards him. |
| | 0930-1645 | The Israeli enemy finished the road works that had begun on 1 June 2015 in the area around Ruwaysat al-Alam opposite observation points OP3 and OP4 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent. |
| 7 June 2015 | 1930-2000 | Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy opened fire with medium and light weapons. |
| 8 June 2015 | 0800 | Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms between the Ruwaysat al-Alam post and observation point OP4 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent, the Israeli enemy installed iron posts and strung them with barbed wire in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. |
| | 1550-1635 | In the area around the Ruwaysat al-Alam post in the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired intermittent bursts of medium-weapons fire. Explosions were also heard in the Shab'a Farms. |
| 9 June 2015 | 0620 | Inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the Maysat checkpoint, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 30 soldiers arrived with a dog. They opened the gate, crossed the technical fence and went down along the bank of the Wazzani river without crossing the Blue Line. They then conducted a foot patrol in the direction of pillar No. 40. A Merkava tank also arrived opposite the checkpoint and positioned itself behind the earthen berm inside occupied territory. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 0845 hours. |
| | 1030-1445 | Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising five soldiers and two tanks arrived at the Ruwaysat al-Alam locality opposite observation point OP3 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent. They took down the Lebanese flag that had been placed on the barbed wire fence that day by Deputy Qasim Hashim and a group of youths. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1750-1900 | Israeli enemy forces fired several artillery shells and bursts of gunfire from their positions in the occupied Shab'a Farms in the direction of the area adjacent to those positions. |
| 11 June 2015 | 1300 | On the outskirts of Kafr Shuba opposite Birkat Ba'tha'il, Israeli enemy personnel erected two earthen berms and raised the flag of the Zionist entity above them, as well as another yellow flag (the banner of the unit deployed in the occupied Shab'a Farms). They also erected a tent near the earthen berm on the occupied side. |
| 12 June 2015 | 0800 | On the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba at the Birkat Ba'tha'il locality, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising eight soldiers crossed the line of withdrawal, entering some 50 metres into liberated Lebanese territory. Two of the patrol's soldiers took up combat positions near an old container adjacent to the line of withdrawal. Four others positioned themselves behind trees. The two remaining soldiers advanced to observation point OP4-14 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent located near the location. The enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 0816 hours. |
| | 2025-2115 | From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired two flare bombs accompanied by bursts of medium machine-gun fire in the area around Ruwaysat al-Alam inside the Shab'a Farms. |
| 14 June 2015 | 0530 | In the occupied Shab'a Farms on the outskirts of Ruwaysat al-Alam, the Israeli enemy completed the road works that had begun on 1 June 2015 opposite observation point OP3 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent. |
| | 1147 | From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms opposite the Lebanese Army Maysat checkpoint, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising five Land Rover vehicles and two Humvees arrived, and 12 soldiers stepped out. They crossed the iron gate and walked along the technical fence towards observation point OP8. At 1203 hours, two Humvee vehicles and a Land Rover crossed the iron gate in the technical fence by some 50 metres. One of the vehicles pointed a 12.07 mm calibre machine gun at the Lebanese Army Maysat position. |
| | 1400 | Inside Shab'a Farms at the Zarqa locality, an Israeli enemy patrol crossed the line of withdrawal, entering some 150 metres into Lebanese territory, and tried to abduct the herders Yusuf Zahrah, Khidr Nab'ah and Muhammad Hashim, who managed to flee towards the town of Shab'a. The enemy patrol subsequently led the livestock towards occupied territory. All of the livestock returned towards the town of Shab'a at 1730 hours. |
| 16 June 2015 | 0600-0900 | Several explosions were heard coming from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 17 June 2015 | 1515-1540 | From its position in Jall al-Alam opposite Labbunah, an Israeli enemy soldier aimed a vehicle-mounted MAG machine gun and directed curses in Arabic at Lebanese Army soldiers while conducting a patrol on the border between Lebanon and occupied Palestine. |
| 23 June 2015 | 0700-0900 | Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, interspersed with intermittent combing of the area by the Israeli enemy with medium machine gun fire inside the Farms. |
| | 2150 | From inside occupied territory opposite Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy vehicle directed a searchlight at Lebanese territory. |
| 25 June 2015 | 0800-0900 | Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The Israeli enemy also fired several bursts of medium weapons fire at the area around its positions. |
| | 1030 | While an Israeli enemy patrol was inspecting sensors on the technical fence inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah road near crossing B82, one of its soldiers directed an offensive expression at a Lebanese Army patrol located on the Lebanese side. The enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1140 hours. |

**Sea violations**

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 6 June 2015 | 0622 | Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011. Over a period of five minutes, the launch travelled some 500 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. |
| 7 June 2015 | 2130 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, Israeli enemy soldiers directed a searchlight at Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds. |
| 9 June 2015 | 0357 | Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). Over a period of three minutes, the launch travelled some 375 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0403 hours, it violated the boundary again. Over a period of two minutes, the launch travelled some 375 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 0405 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight at Lebanese territorial waters for 10 seconds. |
| | 2105-2225 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight at Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of 20 minutes and 15 minutes. |
| 10 June 2015 | 0020-0046 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight at Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of five minutes and four minutes, and also threatened a Lebanese fishing vessel located in Lebanese territorial waters in Arabic over a loudspeaker. |
| | 0033 | Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). Over a period of six minutes, the launch travelled some 375 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. |
| | 0049-0434 | Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) three times, the first for a period of 41 minutes, and the second and third for a period of two minutes each. In the course of those second and third periods, the launch travelled some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. |
| 11 June 2015 | 2305-2310 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight at a Lebanese fishing vessel located in Lebanese territorial waters. |
| | 2311 | Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). The launch travelled some 320 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. |
| 12 June 2015 | 2115 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight at Lebanese territorial waters for 10 seconds. |
| 21 June 2015 | 1321 | Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). The launch travelled some 185 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 23 June 2015 | 1804 | Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). The launch travelled some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a six-minute period before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. |
| 25 June 2015 | 0108 | From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight at Lebanese territorial waters for one minute. |

**Air violations**

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 June 2015 | 0600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1000 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2250 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| 2 June 2015 | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0840 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Naqurah. |
| 3 June 2015 | 0800 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 4 June 2015 | 1010 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 5 June 2015 | 0600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1120 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0815 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Rumaysh. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 7 June 2015 | 1010 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the Matn district as far as Jubayl before leaving at 1545 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1025 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1520 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1205 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1800 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Juniyah and Jubayl, and then over the sea off Shikka, before leaving at 2100 hours over Naqurah. |
| 8 June 2015 | 0800 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 2000 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0805 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0820 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 0845 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1325 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1000 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1325 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| 11 June 2015 | 1140 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1455 hours over Aytarun. |
| 13 June 2015 | 1700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2000 hours over Naqurah. |
| 14 June 2015 | 0720 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1640 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| 15 June 2015 | 0905 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 0940 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over the South before leaving at 1200 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1000 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun heading north. They left at 1015 hours over the sea off Shikka. |
| | 1050 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1225 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 16 June 2015 | 0940 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1405 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1045 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Tripoli and Batrun before leaving at 1610 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1230 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1430 hours over Naqurah. |
| 17 June 2015 | 1250 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 18 June 2015 | 0640 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2130 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1010 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1625 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| 19 June 2015 | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0915 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1055 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2000 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1245 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1750 hours over Naqurah. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 20 June 2015 | 0710 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2010 hours over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| | 1430 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2030 hours over Naqurah. |
| 21 June 2015 | 0645 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1735 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 22 June 2015 | 0615 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1600 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms. |
| | 2330 | An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Ra's al-Naqurah. It circled over Lebanese territorial waters and fired a flare bomb. |
| 23 June 2015 | 0820 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Shab'a Farms. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1915 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1325 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1520 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Sidon, Juniyah and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1900 hours over Naqurah. |
| 24 June 2015 | 0620 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0740 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1905 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1020 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1445 hours over Naqurah. |
| 25 June 2015 | 0600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1710 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 26 June 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2000 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0715 hours on 26 June 2015 over Kafr Killa. |
| 26 June 2015 | 0530 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0730 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1330 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1100 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2040 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1930 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0510 hours on 27 June 2015 over Kafr Killa. |
| 27 June 2015 | 0510 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1645 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1330 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2025 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1910 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0750 hours on 28 June 2015 over Rumaysh. |
| 28 June 2015 | 0705 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1505 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0030 hours on 29 June 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2200 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0445 hours on 29 June 2015 over Rumaysh. |
| 29 June 2015 | 0415 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1220 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1730 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 2254 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0740 hours on 30 June 2015 over Kafr Killa. |
| 30 June 2015 | 0620 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1415 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0015 hours on 1 July 2015 over Kafr Killa. |
| | 2125 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0930 hours on 1 July 2015 over Kafr Killa. |

United Nations S/2015/592

# Security Council

Distr.: General
27 March 2015

Original: English

## Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Nigeria on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 27 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations stating that Mr. Mohammed Aliyu has been appointed alternate representative of Nigeria on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

15-13117 (E) 040815

Please recycle

United Nations A/69/999–S/2015/593

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr. General
6 August 2015
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda items 68 (c) and 107

**Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives**

**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Seventieth year**

## Identical letters dated 3 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from our Government, we should like to inform you that we reject the baseless allegations made against Jordan in the identical letters dated 28 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2015/488), in which he sets out the position of his regime regarding Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014).

Since the start of the Syrian crisis, Jordan has expressed its complete solidarity with the Syrian people as it confronts the ever-worsening humanitarian crisis. Jordan will remain at the forefront of those States that continue to strive assiduously to alleviate their suffering by facilitating the entry into Syria of relief supplies destined for civilians, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, which Jordan helped to draft and build an international consensus for when it was a member of the Security Council. Jordan continues to bear the heavy burden of hosting an ever-increasing number of Syrian refugees, the majority of whom are women and children, notwithstanding its limited capacities and resources, and despite having to contend with the repercussions of many of the conflicts in the region.

Contrary to the accusations made by the Syrian regime, Jordan has built a strong partnership with United Nations humanitarian agencies since the start of the Syrian crisis and has sought to facilitate their work, so that they can provide assistance to Syrian refugees, whether in the refugee camps or inside Syria, through the mechanisms established pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions. In that connection, Jordan commends the efforts of those agencies and the objectivity of the Secretary-General's reports regarding the implementation of the resolutions.

Those reports have conveyed to the world the miserable humanitarian conditions in Syria that have been caused by the Syrian regime's barbaric practices, including attacks against Syrian civilians using barrel bombs and deadly arms.

The Syrian regime continues to commit grave violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, thereby fuelling terrorism and extremism in Syria and threatening the region and the entire world. As Jordan and influential regional and international actors continue to cooperate constructively with the United Nations in its ongoing efforts to arrive at a political settlement to the crisis, the Syrian regime continues to level baseless accusations against Jordan and other States, instead of responding in a positive manner to the efforts aimed at bring about security and stability in Syria. The repetition of those inflammatory accusations and of the false and misleading narrative regarding what is happening in Syria reflects the isolation of the Syrian regime and its lack of desire and political will to arrive at a political solution to the crisis. Indeed, that repetition is aimed at distracting attention from its practices against innocent civilians, which it justifies on the grounds of countering terrorism.

Jordan reaffirms that it has consistently combated terrorism and extremism in all their forms and manifestations, whatever their source, because they are contrary to religious and moral teachings and values. Jordan also reiterates that it has unwaveringly fought against terrorism and extremism, and that all of its institutions will continue to confront terrorism comprehensively by stepping up their efforts and by coordinating and consulting with regional and international actors to consolidate security and stability in the region. Jordan condemns the vain efforts by the Permanent Representative of Syria to have the baseless allegations against Jordan taken seriously, when Jordan has long stood as an example of how to combat terrorism at all levels.

Lastly, we should like to once again call on the international community to deal firmly and swiftly with the Syrian regime in order to ensure compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2199 (2015), the resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 69/189, and international humanitarian law and human rights principles.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 68 (c) and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dina **Kawar**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2015/594

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2015

Original: English

**Letter dated 1 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Further to our previous complaints regarding the ongoing harbouring and support provided by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to the rebel movements acting against the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, and with reference to what is being documented in paragraph 5 of the last report of the Secretary-General on Darfur (S/2015/378), I quote: "on 26 April, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) reportedly ambushed a large Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) convoy of approximately 300 vehicles coming from South Sudan, comprising JEM/Gibril and SLA/MM forces, in the Nikhara area near Tulus, Southern Darfur". Please find attached further inclusive details on how the Government of the Republic of South Sudan is supporting and harbouring the Sudanese rebel movements (see annex).

Having brought this to your kind attention, I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hassan Hamid **Hassan**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

15-13144 (E) 110815

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## Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

## Complaint of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan against the Government of South Sudan for supporting and harbouring Sudanese armed movements

- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan reaffirms that a group of fighters of so-called Justice and Equality Movement rebels attacked the Goz Dango area in the Tulus locality near the border with South Sudan on 26 April 2015, the area where the Government of South Sudan is providing the rebels with logistical support and training camps inside its territory, precisely in Raja, in the Bahr el Ghazal State, which is used as a base to carry out sabotage attacks inside the Sudan.

- The Goz Dango battle, which took place between Sudanese military forces and elements of the Justice and Equality Movement supported by the Government of South Sudan, is considered, according to the concepts and standards of aggression determined in international law, as direct aggression from the Government of South Sudan against the Sudan.

- The attached documents proved clearly the involvement of the Government of South Sudan by providing military, logistical, political and media support to Sudanese armed rebel movements and proved its persisting aggression against the Sudan, in spite of the bilateral and regional continuing efforts exerted by the Sudan to refrain from supporting and harbouring the Sudanese armed movements immediately.

- Since the separation of South Sudan from the Sudan, the Government of South Sudan consistently launched hostile activities and aggression against the Sudan and threats to its security, while the Sudan has exercised tremendous restraint and used diplomatic and political means and regional forums to convince the Government of South Sudan to stop supporting the armed movements, and its military activities that are affecting the Sudan's security and territorial integrity, and all activities which are contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law, good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

- However, the continuation of the hostile activity attacks has a negative impact on the security and stability of the Republic of the Sudan and the safety of its citizens. Therefore, it is necessary that the African Union's Peace and Security Council should exercise its responsibilities under the Charter of the African Union and the Protocol of the Peace and Security Council and take immediate measures to compel the Republic of South Sudan to stop attacks and supporting the Sudanese armed rebel movements.

- Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations prevents aggression against Member States, and Article 51 guarantees to States the right to self-defence, which is an inherent principle of international law. The armed attack of the

Goz Dango area was launched from inside the Republic of South Sudan, targeting territory inside the Sudan.

- Finally, we trust in the wisdom and responsibility of the African Union's Peace and Security Council as an organ for maintaining peace and security in the region; it shall assume its responsibilities and take measures to stop the South Sudan attacks, harbouring and supporting the Sudanese armed rebel movements, which have a negative impact on the Sudan's efforts, supported internationally, to realize peace.

## Supporting and harbouring the armed movements by the State of South Sudan

1. The State of South Sudan has been providing support to Darfur armed movements since 2010, and has provided financial and military support, training and shelter to those movements over the past years, in a clear breach of international laws and charters.

2. The State of South Sudan also used the above-mentioned movements to fight in its internal war. Those movements participated in the war against the Southern opposition last year, in the Unity State, where they committed atrocities against the civilians, looted, and raped women in the regions of Leer, Adok Al Bahar and Bentiu. Those atrocities have been proved and documented in the United Nations reports issued at the end of April and the beginning of May 2014. At that time, the United Nations demanded that the State of South Sudan hold the above-mentioned movements accountable for their atrocities, and denounced the State of South Sudan for using them as mercenaries committing atrocities that the conflicting parties in the State of South Sudan did not commit.

3. General Salva Kiir Mayardit, the President of the Republic of South Sudan, has said on more than one occasion, directing his speech to the rebel groups in Darfur, Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, that the State of South Sudan will not forget them and will continue to support them. One of those hostile statements occurred on 9 July 2011.

4. The following is a summary of the most important assistance the Government of the State of South Sudan has provided to the Sudanese rebel movements, such as support, harbouring and incitement:

(a) Since its separation in 2010, the State of South Sudan has been sponsoring and harbouring Sudanese rebel groups, and continues to do so, in order to destabilize the Sudan and work to overthrow the Khartoum Government. The most important groups that find care and support from the Government in Juba, so far, are:

(i) Sudan People's Liberation Movement — North (SPLM-N);

(ii) Justice and Equality Movement;

(iii) Sudan Liberation Movement, Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor group;

(iv) Sudan Liberation Movement, Mani Arko Minawi group;

(v) Sudan Liberation Movement, the Unity group;

(vi) Sudan Liberation Movement, the Tarada group;

(vii) Justice and Equality Democratic Movement (an uncontrolled Misseriya group).

(b) The staff management of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) assigned Major General Paul Maj and Brigadier General Akol Majok to manage and equip the Sudanese rebel groups to fight the Sudanese Government, and the South Sudan rebel groups as well, especially the Rik Mashar group. The assigned staff provided the following:

(i) Financing and hosting the leaders of the rebel groups, in houses inside Juba;

(ii) Established camps for the rebel groups in Unity State, west of Al Nuer;

(iii) Provided training for the rebel groups in SPLA camps at Rumbek and Tumbra;

(iv) Provided treatment for the sick and wounded individuals of the rebel groups;

(v) Provided State of South Sudan travel documents to leaders of rebel groups;

(vi) Provided the rebel groups with weapons and ammunition;

(vii) Provided hosting platforms to the rebel groups and tried to unite the efforts of the political opposition inside the Sudan with the efforts of the armed groups;

(viii) Forced the recruitment of the Sudanese who are in the South, in favour of the rebel groups.

(c) After Major General Paul Maj had been exempted from office, Lieutenant General Paul Mlong, Chief of Staff of SPLA, took over the rebel groups' file with Major General Akol Majok. They provided the hosting of Justice and Equality Movement forces in the Khor Shamam area, led by Siddiq Abdul Rahman Mohammed Bungo, the General Commander of the Movement.

(d) They hosted the remnants of the Justice and Equality Movement's forces that suffered defeat in the Goz Dango area, in the Bore Al Bahar region, led by Tijani Alsuhaib, the Chief of Staff of the Movement's forces.

(e) The rebel groups file assignees in Juba also hosted the head of the Movement, Gibril Ibrahim, and a number of the members of the Executive Office of the Movement.

(f) The Government of South Sudan also hosts the Sudan People's Liberation Movement forces, the Mani Arko Minawi group, in the Tumssaha and New Side areas to the west of Bahr el Ghazal, while the head of the Movement, Mani Arko Minawi, and others are hosted in the city of Juba.

(g) The Government of South Sudan also hosts a number of leaders in Juba city, the most prominent of whom is Major General Jagoad Mekwar, the SPLM-N Commander in the Nuba Mountains, and Major General Ali Bandar, the Commander of the Blue Nile forces.

(h) The intelligence unit of SPLA in Unity State, Faring area, hosts the remainder of the Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor forces.

(i) The intelligence unit of SPLA also hosts, in Bahr el Ghazal State, in the regions of Raja and Tumssaha, the Adam Mohammed Abdel-Salam Tarada group, which split from the Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor group.

(j) The intelligence unit of SPLA in Unity State also hosts the uncontrolled Misseriya group, the Justice and Equality Democratic Movement, led by Fadlalla Issa, the head of the group.

**The Revolutionary Front formation conference**

1. The efforts of Major General Paul Maj yielded a conference held in order to unify the armed movements in the Adok area during the period from 15 to 20 February 2012. The participants were:

(a) Justice and Equality Movement;

(b) SPLM-N;

(c) Sudan Liberation Movement, Mani Arko Minawi group;

(d) Sudan Liberation Movement, Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor group.

2. The opening session was held on 16 February 2012, sponsored by Major General Paul Maj. The meetings continued and discussions were held on the unification of work under the Revolutionary Front forces, and the formation of a joint force under a joint leadership, it was decided to initiate military operations immediately. The force was then moved to the Nuba Mountains, to the north of the city of Abu Krashwla and the city of Umm Ruwaba, as well as other cities. The SPLA forces provided the vehicles, ammunition and fuel.

**Justice and Equality Movement**

1. The Justice and Equality Movement found great help from the Government of South Sudan.

2. After the withdrawal of the Movement from Libya, it coordinated with the Government of South Sudan and moved its troops from the valley of Hoar to the State of South Sudan.

3. The presence of the Movement continued in the State of South Sudan and it participated, alongside the Revolutionary Front forces, in the attack on Abu Krasliwla and Abu Zabad on 21 May 2013, proceeding from the State of South Sudan with the help of its army.

**The Movement's extraordinary conference and the inauguration of Gibril Ibrahim**

1. The Justice and Equality Movement held an extraordinary conference for the inauguration of Dr. Gibril Ibrahim, succeeding his brother, in an SPLA camp near the city of Bore in the State of South Sudan, from 24 to 26 January 2012, under the auspices of James Hooth, Chief of Staff of SPLA at the time.

2. The Government of South Sudan assumed all the expenses of the conference, including housing, subsistence and transportation.

3. The leaders of the SPLA army of the State of South Sudan, under the leadership of Major General James Hooth and Brigadier General Majok Deng Akol, attended the final day of the conference.

4. Major General Hooth, in closing the conference, said that they were determined to overthrow the regime in Khartoum through an alliance with SPLM and the rebel movements in Darfur; he also said that they would take care of implementing the siege of the Khartoum regime, economically and internationally, until it collapsed.

**Examples of support provided to the Justice and Equality Movement by the State of South Sudan**

1. With regard to harbouring:

(a) The Movement has been hosted, with its full equipment, in the Raja area.

(b) The Movement has a number of houses in the city of Juba, in the Morley, Rock City and Al Maouna neighbourhoods, as well as in the cities of Aweil, Raja and Wau.

(c) The Movement has been provided with ready-to-use camps in Raja, Khor Shamam, Daliaba, Manga and Daim Jalab.

2. With regard to military support:

(a) On 9 January 2014, the Movement's wounded were transported to Juba via the SPLA airline company.

(b) On 13 February 2014, 50 Land Cruiser vehicles were delivered to the Movement in Juba.

(c) In a meeting with the leaders of the Justice and Equality Movement in the Aweil area, the Chief of Staff of SPLA, Lieutenant General Paul Mlong, as well as Major General Santio, committed themselves to the following:

(i) The provision of ammunition and various artillery and anti-tank shells;

(ii) The provision of fuel, spare parts and supporting aids;

(iii) The provision of military uniforms and medicines;

(iv) The provision of refugee camps;

(v) The opening of training camps.

**The most prominent participation of the Justice and Equality Movement in the South**

1. On 18 December 2013, the Movement forces attacked Al Nuer forces inside Fan Akoj, in the Laloba camp.

2. On 10 January 2014, the Movement forces entered Bentiu city under the leadership of Bashar Adam Ali, supported by an SPLA infantry force, an estimated 500 troops. That force carried out extensive looting of the city, the headquarters of oil companies and the properties of the citizens, as well as the SPLA camps that were controlled by Rik Mashar forces.

3. On 28 December 2014, a Movement force, under the leadership of Ibrahim Qarseel, alongside Salva Kiir Mayardit forces, participated in the expulsion of Rik Mashar forces from Faring.

4. The Justice and Equality Movement, under the leadership of Mahdi Hassaballah and Awadallah Oshar, participated in battles at Unti, Sarjas, Alleri and Adok Al Bahar, where the Movement's forces committed serious violations against Al Nuer women. Those crimes have been proven and documented by specialized committees from the United Nations.

**Lieutenant General Mlong's meeting with the leaders of the Justice and Equality Movement**

1. On 16 August 2011, Lieutenant General Paul Mlong, Chief of Staff of SPLA in the State of South Sudan, held a meeting in Aweil with the leaders of the Justice and Equality Movement, accompanied by Major General Santio Deng. Representing the Movement, the following attended the meeting:

(a) Al Tahir Hamad, the Mayor;

(b) Siddiq Bungo;

(c) Dafaalla Wad Al Malik;

(d) And others.

2. Lieutenant General Paul Mlong requested the Movement's leadership to move its camp to Aweil, and promised to open a camp for the Sudanese refugees in Goag Mashar, so that the forced conscription could be carried out, in favour of the Movement from within. He also requested the leadership to identify the Movement's military and logistical needs, for ratification.

3. Lieutenant General Paul Mlong also requested the full readiness of the Movement's forces to participate in any future battles against the Southern opposition, and asked them to unite all the northern armed movements under their command, and promised to put pressure on the other groups, to force them to enter under their umbrella.

**The training**

1. During a visit to Europe in mid-2014, Gibril Ibrahim, the head of the Movement, met with some foreign entities and agreed with them to support the Movement politically and militarily to gain power in the country.

2. Dr. Gibril Ibrahim commissioned Dr. Tahir Al Faki, who resides in London, to follow up with the above-mentioned foreign entities. The efforts of the head of the Movement and his aides have resulted in the arrival of eight mercenary soldiers from the Special Security Company, led by Brigadier Rudolf, who arrived in the city of Juba on 16 August 2014 with travel documents from several countries. From there they went to Raja.

3. The mercenaries stated that they had worked in several countries, including Somalia, South Africa, Iraq and Afghanistan, and had succeeded in bringing rebel groups to power, and that they could assist the Justice and Equality Movement to reach power in the Sudan, during 6 to 18 months.

4. On 21 August 2012, the mercenaries held several meetings with the leaders of the Movement and visited their positions in the Khor Shamam. They declared the urgent need of the Movement to step up its troops, rehabilitate its leaders and train its fighters, as well as maintain its vehicles and equipment.

5. The mercenary group conducted a detailed study of the map of the Sudan, in the presence of a number of field leaders of the Movement. The study covered the following:

(a) Military areas in the country;

(b) Oil-producing areas;

(c) Major airports;

(d) Railway routes;

(e) National paved roads.

6. Fifty-two individuals were selected to be trained as a private force, to carry out specific tasks within the Sudan, such as bombings, targeting of military airports and aircraft before take-off, cutting off the main roads and sabotaging strategic locations.

7. Then the mercenaries worked to provide the needs of the Movement by purchasing from the Raja, Wau and Juba markets, with the help of the SPLA intelligence unit.

8. On 11 October 2011, the mercenaries held a training session that included strategic planning and qualitative military and sabotage operations, targeting the Sudanese economy.

9. In October 2014 as well, a new logo was designed for the Movement, and T-shirts with the new logo were provided, in addition to fully integrated military uniforms.

10. A website in the English language was designed for the Movement, and a documentary magazine was issued, also in English, to discuss the manifesto and the objectives of the Movement, for promotion in the Western countries and the international community.

11. The mercenaries used a chartered plane that made more than 35 flights between Juba and Raja to transport weapons, ammunition, fuel and medicines to the Movement, during the period from September 2014 to April 2015, under the direct supervision of the SPLA intelligence unit.

12. In January 2015, the rebel Gibril Ibrahim, the head of the Movement, arrived in the city of Raja through facilities prepared by the SPLA intelligence unit, and was secured and hosted on the farm of the Governor of Western Bahr el Ghazal, Rizeg Zakaria.

13. During February and March 2015, Dr. Gibril Ibrahim, from his base in Raja, initiated the restructuring of the Movement's forces, which was then declared on 15 March 2015.

14. On 19 March 2010, the Movement's forces started to implement their military plan, which aimed to sabotage the oil installations, and they moved from Meetmba, east towards Marial Bai.

15. On 14 April 2015, Major General Akol Majok met in Juba with the rebels Ahmed Adam Bakhit and Mohammed Abdullah Bukhari. At that meeting, the Movement's forces were obligated to return from Marial Bai to Raja, to be under the responsibility of the Fifth Division of SPLA. The Movement was ratified to establish a camp in any location of its choice in the State.

16. On 20 April 2015, some of the Movement's forces used the Raja-Tumssaha road to move towards the Sudan. The rest of the troops were left in the Khor Shamam area, where they remain until now.

17. The Movement's forces crossed the Sudan's borders at Alfaifi point, in a northerly direction, in full coordination with the SPLA intelligence unit, where the Sudanese forces intercepted it at Goz Dango, and the remainder were again forced to flee to the State of South Sudan.

18. On 28 April 2014, the remainder of the Movement's forces, which were trained by the SPLA intelligence unit in the Bore Bahar area, were met and transported to join the others in the Khor Shamam area.

19. At the end of April 2015, and with the coordination of the SPLA intelligence unit, those who were wounded in the battle of Goz Dango were transported from Raja to receive medical treatment in the hospitals of Juba.

United Nations S/2015/595

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2015

Original: English

# Identical letters dated 4 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to draw your attention to four rockets that were launched at Israel from Gaza this past Sunday evening. These rockets that were fired indiscriminately at Israeli civilians are a dangerous provocation.

This summer we mark one year since Operation Protective Edge. While Israel and many other countries have invested efforts to help the people of Gaza, Hamas has invested funds to improve its military capabilities and to enhance its system of terror tunnels. Rather than seeking to help the people of Gaza, Hamas is busy preparing for confrontation with Israel.

Israel holds Hamas responsible for this attack. Hamas is an internationally recognized terrorist organization committed to the destruction of Israel. For years, it has held the Palestinian population hostage and uses Gaza as a launching pad to target Israeli civilians and soldiers.

While this time the terrorists were fortunately unsuccessful, their intention to kill Israelis is crystal clear. The continued failure by the international community to effectively address impunity for terror organizations such as Hamas encourages those intent on further attacks, and puts the stability of the region at risk.

This time, due to the fact that there is only one side that is responsible for the launch of these rockets, I hope that you will not use the usual "UN lingo" by calling on both sides to show restraint. This is a clear case of terrorists launching rockets against civilians.

I urge the Security Council to condemn these attacks, loudly and clearly, before the situation further escalates.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13180 (E) 060815

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United Nations S/2015/596

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 July 2015

Original: English

# Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of Malaysia on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 28 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations stating that Liow Tiong Lai, Minister of Transport, will represent Malaysia at the 7498th meeting of the Security Council, to be held on 29 July 2015.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

15-13184 (E) 050815

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United Nations S/2015/597

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2015

Original: English

# Identical letters dated 4 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On Monday night, in a hideous attack on civilians, terrorists threw a Molotov firebomb at an Israeli couple driving their car on the streets of Jerusalem. A 27-year-old woman suffered significant burns to her body, and three people were injured in total. This attack was a brazen attempt to murder Israeli citizens going about their daily lives.

This attack follows the violent riots by Palestinians at the Temple Mount last week, who had amassed a stockpile of weapons to attack Jewish worshippers at the Western Wall. Several Israeli police officers who had come to preserve order at the site were injured.

Rather than seeking to calm the tensions, the Palestinian leadership continues its incitement of terror against Israeli citizens in Palestinian media, in its educational system and even in religious institutions. This incitement has fostered the environment that led to this violence.

This terror attack is an opportunity for the Palestinian leadership to change course. Instead of praising terrorists as martyrs and treating them as heroes, they should condemn them as criminals. As I noted in my letter from earlier today, regarding the horrific attack on the Dawabsha family, Israel does not hesitate to clearly and unequivocally condemn acts of terrorism and is committed to bringing the perpetrators of such acts to justice, no matter who they are.

As I write this letter, there has still been no condemnation of this attack by any Palestinian leader. The silence is deafening.

I call on the Security Council to issue a statement publicly condemning this heinous attack in clear and unequivocal language and holding the Palestinian Authority responsible for its ongoing incitement against Israelis.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13188 (E) 060815

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United Nations S/2015/598

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 August 2015

Original: English

## Letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to my most recent report to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2015/475), I have the honour to hereby request the Council to consider the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which is due to expire on 31 August 2015. In a letter dated 14 July 2015 addressed to me, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon requested the Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further year, without amendment.

UNIFIL continues to play a crucial role in ensuring peace and stability in southern Lebanon, as well as full respect for the Blue Line by both Lebanon and Israel. Following the serious breach of the cessation of hostilities on 28 January 2015, calm and stability have been maintained in the UNIFIL area of operations and along the Blue Line. Nevertheless, the bellicose rhetoric in Israel and Lebanon has contributed to maintaining a state of tension and heightening the risk of miscalculation.

In that context, and in accordance with its mandate, UNIFIL continues to monitor the cessation of hostilities and to assist the Lebanese armed forces in taking steps towards the establishment, between the Blue Line and the Litani River, of an area free of any unauthorized armed personnel, assets and weapons. UNIFIL remains engaged with the parties on the outstanding issue of northern Ghajar and continues to monitor and report on ground and air violations of resolution 1701 (2006). UNIFIL also takes all action necessary, within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations is not used for hostile activities of any kind.

The UNIFIL Maritime Task Force continues to carry out its dual mandate of conducting maritime interdiction operations in the area of maritime operations and training Lebanese navy personnel.

Efforts are continuing to ensure a comprehensive approach to the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) that integrates the endeavours of UNIFIL, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and the United Nations country team to further involve the Government of Lebanon in the implementation of the resolution and to increase the capacity of the Lebanese armed forces. The latter is intended to facilitate the gradual assumption by the armed forces of effective and sustainable security control of the UNIFIL area of operations and Lebanese territorial waters, as a key element in supporting moves towards a permanent ceasefire.



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Cooperation between UNIFIL and the Lebanese armed forces on land and at sea continues to be essential for the implementation of the mandate of UNIFIL. Notwithstanding the temporary redeployments of some units of the armed forces from the South Litani Sector to elsewhere in the country, UNIFIL and the armed forces continue to conduct many coordinated operational activities.

I underline the call for increased international support for the Lebanese armed forces, in response to their capabilities development plan, as well as in the framework of the International Support Group for Lebanon, including in the context of the strategic dialogue between the forces and UNIFIL.

The well-established liaison and coordination arrangements of UNIFIL with the parties, including the tripartite mechanism, have facilitated constructive and pragmatic measures. UNIFIL continues to build on its efforts to promote practical arrangements on the ground and understanding between the Lebanese armed forces and the Israel Defense Forces in order to further stabilize the situation along the Blue Line and build trust.

The process of visibly marking the Blue Line is continuing with the marking of non-contentious points. UNIFIL has continued to ensure that the tripartite mechanism is as flexible as possible and enables the parties to discuss a wider range of issues.

The overall attitude of the local population towards UNIFIL remains positive. The freedom of movement of UNIFIL and the security and safety of its personnel are integral to the effective execution of its tasks. The primary responsibility for ensuring the freedom of movement of UNIFIL personnel in the area of operations lies with the Lebanese authorities.

The total number of military personnel, as at 15 July 2015, was 10,501 and the civilian component numbered 260 international and 585 national staff.

I am grateful to the 39 troop-contributing countries for their continuing commitment. That commitment, coupled with the development of a strategic partnership with the Lebanese armed forces, has enabled the successful implementation of several key aspects of resolution 1701 (2006). As the UNIFIL mandate approaches its expiration date, however, it is clear that more work remains to be done.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Head of Mission and Force Commander of UNIFIL, Major General Luciano Portolano, and to all the military and civilian personnel of UNIFIL for the work that they are carrying out in southern Lebanon in the service of peace.

Regarding the financial aspects of UNIFIL, the General Assembly, by its resolution 69/302, appropriated to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $506.3 million gross for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the mission beyond 31 August 2015, the cost of maintaining UNIFIL will be limited to the amounts approved by the Assembly.

As at 24 July 2015, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNIFIL amounted to $97.1 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at the same date amounted to $3,231.4 million. As at 24 July 2015, the total amount owed to Member States that contribute troops to

UNIFIL was $26.9 million. Troop and contingent-owned equipment costs have been reimbursed for the periods up to 30 April 2015 and 31 March 2015, respectively, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

With the above information in mind, I recommend that the Council extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further 12 months, until 31 August 2016.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

United Nations S/2015/599

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 August 2015

Original: English

**Letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to forward herewith the concept note for the Security Council open debate on regional organizations and contemporary challenges of global security, to be held on Tuesday, 18 August 2015 (see annex).

It would be appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) U. Joy **Ogwu**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13245 (E) 110815

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## Annex to the letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Concept note for the Security Council open debate on the maintenance of international peace and security: regional organizations and contemporary challenges of global security

Nigeria proposes to hold a thematic debate on 18 August 2015 to consider the role of regional organizations in meeting the contemporary challenges of global security.

### Background

Regional organizations during the cold war generally focused their efforts on achieving closer economic integration, and matters pertaining to peace and security were largely left to the United Nations. Essentially, security arrangements aimed at proxy relationships with the two major ideological camps. This fitted well with the reality that major conflicts came from across the border, rather than within States. With the end of the cold war, however, the international arena has witnessed profound changes, whose net effect points to an enlarged space and relevance for regional organizations.

While the threat of inter-State wars diminished following the end of the cold war, internal conflicts became more pronounced and began to threaten regional peace, security and stability, as evidenced by conflicts in Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Balkans, to mention a few. Other threats have since emerged, including terrorism, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, maritime threats, transnational organized crime, environmental degradation and pandemics. Such threats are, on the one hand, too broad to be contained and addressed by any one State; on the other hand, these threats cannot be adequately addressed by a single regime of international interventions and norms. Hence the increased relevance of regional organizations which feature as the bridge between national and global levels of interaction.

### Changing perspectives of regional organizations

The emergence of new threats demanded new thinking, new approaches and new strategies. Regional organizations had to respond creatively and decisively to the changing dynamics in the nature of conflicts and security threats. This prompted some regional organizations to modify their outlook from purely economic integration to conflict prevention, conflict resolution and other initiatives aimed at safeguarding regional peace and security.

In the case of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the 1975 treaty establishing it was revised in 1993 to provide it with a more direct role in regional security matters. Article 4 of the 1993 treaty specifically cites the maintenance of regional peace, security and stability as one of the principles of the organization. Another significant step taken by ECOWAS towards conflict prevention was the adoption in 1999 of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security. This reinforced the emerging focus of ECOWAS on peace and security issues.

Similarly, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 2001 adopted the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. This treaty builds on the 1996 decision of SADC to create an Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. Under the 2001 Protocol, the objectives of the Organ include the following:

- To prevent, contain and resolve inter- and intra-State conflict by peaceful means.
- To consider enforcement action in accordance with international law and as a matter of last resort where peaceful means have failed.

These are just two examples at the regional level in Africa. Other organizations such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the East African Community, the Economic Community of Central African States and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region have also been actively involved in conflict prevention and mediation. More recently, the Lake Chad Basin Commission has been coordinating the efforts of its member States (Cameroon, Chad, the Niger, Nigeria) and Benin in the fight against the terrorist group Boko Haram.

At the continental level in Africa, the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union in 2002 changed profoundly the disposition of the organization to conflict management. The Constitutive Act of the African Union, adopted on 11 July 2000, has as one of its objectives the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa. The African Union also established the Peace and Security Council to give institutional support to the maintenance of peace and security on the continent. The African Union has been a major partner of the United Nations and the European Union in the maintenance of peace and security in parts of Africa.

In Europe, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have been actively involved in issues of peace and security. While the activities of OSCE are limited to Europe, the European Union has a more global reach.

Responding to the global dynamics at the end of the cold war, OSCE in 1990 adopted the Charter of Paris for a New Europe. One of the major institutional changes arising from the Charter was the establishment of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre. The mandate of the Centre includes the provision of early warning and support for confidence-building measures among the members of OSCE. OSCE has contributed significantly to conflict prevention and resolution in Europe.

The European Union is widely acknowledged as a major player in the maintenance of global peace and security. In 2001 the European Union Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts was adopted by the European Council. The programme indicates how the European Union aims to work to prevent conflicts. The European Union also established the European External Action Service which has a Unit for Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation. All these underscore the great importance the European Union attaches to matters of peace and security.

While these examples are limited to Europe and Africa, it is evident that regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean are also playing important roles in dealing with regional security challenges. Their experiences should further inform and enrich the debate.

**Regional organizations as primary stakeholders in regional peace and security**

Regional organizations have deep knowledge, unique insights and strong local networks. They also have the added advantage of geographical proximity to, and deeper understanding of, conflict situations within their region. These qualities place them in a vantage position to undertake conflict management roles at the regional level.

The fact that conflicts and other threats to peace generally have a greater impact close to the source means that regional organizations are the most affected. This constrains them to act in a timely and decisive manner. Regional organizations have the greatest stake in maintaining peace and security at the level of the region.

**Cooperation between regional organizations and the United Nations**

The drafters of the Charter of the United Nations were visionary in foreseeing a world in which the United Nations and regional organizations would work together to prevent, manage and resolve crises. Greater utilization of Chapter VIII, Regional arrangements, of the Charter has today led to a devolved United Nations-led system of global security management, where regional organizations are playing a very significant role.

The range of actors seeking to play a part in the response to global security challenges continues to expand. It has become common for the United Nations to operate alongside or in formal partnership with these international and regional players. These arrangements have worked well where the stakeholders have coordinated effectively and where they have common goals, clear comparative advantages and complementary political leverage. However, such collaboration presents its own challenges, and more remains to be done to ensure that international, regional and subregional actors coordinate their efforts better and apply lessons learned in effective burden-sharing within complex environments.

**Cooperation among regional organizations**

An important trend that we see today is cooperation and coordination among regional organizations in the management of conflicts and other security threats. The African Union and the European Union are cooperating within the framework of a partnership to address their common challenges in terms of peace and security. The African Union is also cooperating with various African subregional organizations to address threats to peace, security and stability in parts of the continent. As the levels of cooperation increase, more attention would need to be paid to achieving better coordination in order to consolidate the gains of cooperation.

**Cooperation between regional organizations and civil society/ non-governmental organizations**

When civil society and non-governmental organizations work together with regional organizations they can harness their combined strengths and capabilities to address security challenges. Civil society actors have been active in peacebuilding and other areas of conflict management. Non-governmental organizations played a laudable role in the global effort to contain the recent Ebola outbreak in West Africa. These are some of the ways by which civil society and non-governmental

organizations can have a positive influence on developments that have implications for regional peace and security. Avenues for closer cooperation between these actors and regional organizations should be explored. Success in this area would be a win-win for all concerned.

**Format**

The meeting will be held in an open debate format.

**Issues to consider**

The open debate would provide an opportunity for Council members and interested delegations to share their perspectives on the theme of the debate. Participants are invited to consider the following issues:

- The nature of contemporary challenges to global security.
- The contributions of regional and subregional organizations in meeting these challenges.
- Constraints and limitations of regional organizations and how they can be mitigated to improve effectiveness.
- The need to improve cooperation and coordination among regional organizations.
- The need to improve cooperation and coordination between regional organizations and the United Nations.
- How regional organizations can enhance cooperation and coordination with civil society and non-governmental organizations to meet contemporary challenges of global security.

**Briefer**

The Secretary-General will brief the Council.

**Outcome**

No formal Council product is envisaged. Nigeria, in its capacity as President of the Security Council, will produce a non-paper reflecting the main trends of discussion at the debate.

United Nations S/2015/600

Security Council

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5 August 2015

Original: English

# Letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the concept note for the Security Council briefing on the global response to the 2013 Ebola virus disease outbreak, scheduled to be held on Thursday, 13 August 2015 (see annex).

It would be appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) U. Joy **Ogwu**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

15-13241 (E) 070815

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## Annex to the letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Concept note for the Security Council briefing on peace and security in Africa: the global response to the 2013 Ebola virus disease outbreak

### Background

Nigeria proposes to convene a briefing on 13 August 2015 on the global response to the 2013 Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa. The epidemic, initially centred on Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, not only threatened peace and security in West Africa and Africa, but indeed had implications for the security of the world at large. This underscores the transnational nature of the pandemic.

It will be recalled that the first case in the outbreak of Ebola virus disease was recorded in Guinea in December 2013 and the outbreak spread to the contiguous countries of Liberia and Sierra Leone. Reported cases in Nigeria, Senegal and Mali, originating from outside those countries, were successfully contained.

#### International response to the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak

Despite an initially slow global response, the international community quickly mobilized efforts to combat Ebola virus disease. The appearance of cases in the United States of America and Europe indicated that the outbreak was a threat to international peace and security.

The Ebola outbreak significantly affected three of the six countries on the United Nations peacebuilding agenda, making them even more vulnerable. The Peacebuilding Commission immediately shifted its focus to creating awareness of the possible implications of the pandemic for peace, stability and social cohesion. The Commission, at its meetings in August, September and November 2014, drew the attention of the international community to the humanitarian implications of the outbreak and its long-term implications for the well-being of the affected countries. The Commission called for urgent action to roll back the disease. Relevant United Nations agencies, international, regional and subregional organizations, national governments and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, responded positively by enhancing emergency operations in the affected countries. Public and private sector partners also collaborated to accelerate the development of remedies.

The international conference on Ebola convened by the Secretary-General and other key stakeholders on 10 July 2015 was a further effort by the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the critical needs of the affected countries. The conference also considered how to mobilize accelerated support for ending the Ebola epidemic and strengthening health systems in the countries concerned. Significantly, the conference encouraged financial commitments to assist the affected countries in their efforts to promote socioeconomic recovery and sustain the fight against the disease.

**Regional and subregional initiatives**

The immediate socioeconomic impacts of the outbreak of Ebola virus disease on the three most affected countries prompted the Mano River Union, a subregional organization comprising Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, to call for coordinated action among the member States. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union responded expeditiously to the Ebola outbreak by calling on their respective member States to also act in a coordinated and coherent manner to stop the spread of the virus. Together, the African Union and ECOWAS deployed a significant number of health-care workers to assist medical efforts in the most affected countries.

The commitment of those regional and subregional organizations clearly demonstrates that regional arrangements have a crucial role to play in combating the ongoing threat of Ebola virus disease and future health emergencies. The crisis has without doubt provided a unique opportunity for the regional actors to continue to work with the rest of the international community and relevant stakeholders, especially the World Health Organization (WHO), to systematically combat the epidemic.

This point was reinforced by a major report issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) earlier this year, entitled *Recovering from the Ebola Crisis*. The report concludes that a "regional perspective could have greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the response" to Ebola. The report recommends measures such as joint investigation missions, sharing of best practices between bordering districts, and establishing a bio-safety protection level 4 laboratory.

African institutions have a pivotal role to play in managing the Ebola epidemic and have indeed made significant commitments to combat it. The African Development Bank has pledged an estimated US$ 525 million to the Ebola response, making it the fourth largest donor after the World Bank, the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The World Bank and Mano River Union member States have agreed to foster measures to strengthen subregional disease surveillance and response. Those measures include cross-border information sharing and joint border management in rural areas where animal-borne diseases are most likely to emerge. There is also a proposal to establish a West African Centre for Disease Control.

Relevant United Nations agencies, international, regional and subregional organizations, national governments and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, have responded positively in several ways by enhancing emergency operations in the affected countries. Public and private sector partners also collaborated to accelerate the development of remedies.

**The Security Council and the 2013 Ebola virus disease outbreak**

Following the declaration by WHO of the 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak as a public health emergency of international concern, the Security Council adopted resolution 2177 (2014), in which, among other things, it described the Ebola outbreak in West Africa as a threat to international peace and security. In the resolution, the Council called for a comprehensive response to the epidemic and urged Member States to support the affected countries in intensifying preventive and response activities and to allot adequate capacity to prevent future outbreaks.

Also in resolution 2177 (2014), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to help ensure that all relevant United Nations system entities, including WHO, in accordance with their respective mandates, accelerate their response to the Ebola outbreak. Accordingly, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) on 19 September 2014 to coordinate the United Nations response to the pandemic. UNMEER was the first-ever United Nations mission devoted solely to addressing a health crisis. The Mission played a critical role in coordinating the efforts of the international community to fight Ebola. The focus of United Nations efforts is "getting to zero and staying at zero". This is a challenge that must be met.

**The current situation**

The three most affected countries, with the support of the international community, have made significant achievements in the fight against Ebola. Consequently, they have witnessed a remarkable drop in the number of new cases. While Liberia was declared Ebola-free on 9 May 2015, the new case of 28 June highlights the need for caution. Similar reports of new cases have been made in Sierra Leone and Guinea. These developments should send a clear message that the international community must remain vigilant until the virus is completely eliminated.

**Issues to consider**

The briefing will present an opportunity to discuss the achievements in the fight against Ebola virus disease and how they can be consolidated. It will also draw attention to the need for the international community to mobilize support for the ongoing Ebola recovery strategies as enunciated in the UNDP report. The briefing will also allow an assessment of the current situation in the three most affected countries.

Member States may wish to consider the following points in their statements:

- The response by the international community when the Ebola epidemic broke out in the three West African countries
- The impact of weak health systems and inadequate basic public health infrastructure
- The need for high levels of vigilance to facilitate detection of cross-border cases and the importance of treating first confirmed cases as a national emergency
- The importance of having a coordinated approach and support at the local/district, national, subregional, regional and international levels
- Support for the affected States and States in similar circumstances to build critical infrastructure and strengthen health institutions to prevent the Ebola virus disease and other pandemics in future
- The important role of civil society and non-governmental organizations
- Support to national and regional Ebola recovery strategies
- The need for strategic planning for the future

**Briefers**

- Director-General of the World Health Organization, Dr. Margaret Chan
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Ebola, Dr. David Nabarro
- A senior official of the African Union (to be confirmed)

**Outcome**

No outcome document is envisaged.